The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,502—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Steamers, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Tramways and Tram-it Companies; the Routes to the principal Towns of Northern, Central and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the name, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Pattle Glenlivet and Special Reserve "Heart" Whisky ... Rs. 27 to
"Nectar" Jamestone ... Rs. 30 per
"Glenrossie" ... doz. bottles
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers sailing in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	For Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
P.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
P.	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weichsell	18th "
B.I.	BESSAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
P.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
B.I.	BUTLER	4203	800	W. D. Worcester	8th "
P.	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weichsell	15th "
B.I.	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barrett	22nd "
P.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	3500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
P.	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weichsell	15th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd "
P.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
B.I.	PERSIA	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr
P.	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weichsell	12th "
B.I.	KAISER-I-HIND	10:9	700	H. F. Brisco	19th "
P.	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the most route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Mail leaves the Apollo Bunder at 8 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th "
PERSIA	3900	600	P. Harris	31st "
KAISER-I-HIND	10:9	700	H. F. Brisco	14th Feb.
GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	2 th "
ORIENTAL	5600	1027	E. Stewart	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th "

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINCLAIR	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BISMARK	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	1,800	150	5th Jan.
PRINCESS MARIA	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 380.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1889.
MARIE TERESA	M. Zolinka	4,200	500	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Lairi	3544	440	15th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	440	29th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	440	29th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3350	480	21th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	440	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Lairi	3544	480	17th "
BRITANNIA	F. Bligat	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	29th "
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL		2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. "
EDEN HALL	R. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. "
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April "
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th " "
EDEN HALL	R. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June "

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

1888-8

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and Berths secured.

PASSAGES is selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTRY for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAILWAY TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS on LETTER OF CREDIT, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PARCELS of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part of the world.

BOOKS, Periodicals, Domestic, Medical, of every description supplied cheaply.

INSURANCES effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

7, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S.S. "MERKA," 1,066 tons Captain [illegible] will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight [illegible]

[illegible] IBRAM REHAIM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 30th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
S.S. CLAN MACGREGOR	3,000	S. H. Palmer, 3rd Jan.	On or about.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.

For particulars as to rates of passage-money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

A WELCOME PRESENT

FOR THE "NEW YEAR."

MONA THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL

THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle.....Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for.....Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES,

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 11b. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins and packets only, lb. 1/2 lb. 1/4 lb.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1888, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after the 14th January, 1889, on presentation of the coupons at the Office here.

By order of the Directors.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, Dec. 27, 1888.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs. 12	8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz.	8	8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.	9	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S [illegible] ...2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE ..... 2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ASPARAGUS ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN per ton Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN ... per ton " 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ltd.,
WORKS—
[illegible]
SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND, GEM, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIAN FOOLKARIES, RAMPORE SHAWLS AND CHUDDERS, MADRAS GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK.
COPPER, BRASS, AND ENAMEL WARE, INDIAN AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET.

!! MIRRORS !!

Of all sizes and sorts.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

BY

The World-famed House

OF

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

MIRRORS

NOW ON VIEW

AT

MEADOW STREET,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

LARGEST EXHIBITION YET IN

THE COUNTRY.

!! MIRRORS !!

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

MIRROR MANUFACTURERS,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

4, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, &c.	from Rs. 25	to Rs. 450	each.
Diamond Rings	from Rs. 60	to Rs. 250	each.
Ruby Rings	from Rs. 45	to Rs. 60	each.
Buckle and Shake Hand Rings	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 26	each.
Stone Rings	from Rs. 7-8	to Rs. 40	each.
Diamond Studs	from Rs. 50	to Rs. 60	each.
Diamond Scarf Pins	from Rs. 32	to Rs. 54	each.
Scarf Pins (Gold)	from Rs. 5	to Rs. 20	each.
Brooches	from Rs 16	to Rs. 27	each.
Brooches with Diamonds, Pearls, and Rubies	Rs. 125		each.
Brooches and Earrings (in sets)	from Rs. 21	to Rs. 35	each.
Diamond Gold Earrings	Rs. 60		
Earrings (Gold)	from Rs. 3-8	to Rs. 35	each
Charms	from Rs. 5	to Rs. 40	each
Sleeve Links	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 36	each
Solitaires	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 25	each
Suits (Gent's)	from Rs. 40	to Rs. 92	each
Collar Studs	from Rs. 5	to Rs. 7	each
18 ct. Pencil Cases	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 95	each
18 ct. Lockets with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, &c.	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 225	each
18 ct. Watch Guards (Gent's)	from Rs. 80	to Rs. 135	each
18 ct. Necklets		Rs. 200	each
Tooth-Picks	from Rs. 11	to Rs. 25	each

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Sterling Brooches	from Rs. 3-8	to Rs. 16	each.
Sterling Brooches and Earrings	from Rs. 5	to Rs. 9	each.
Sterling Brooches, Earrings, and Lockets (in sets)	from Rs. 21	to Rs. 28	each.
Sterling Bracelets	from Rs. 5	to Rs. 12	each.
Bangles		Re. 1-6	per tola.
Sterling Studs	from Rs. 4	to Rs. 7-8	each.
Sterling Lockets	from Rs. 3	to Rs. 16	each.
Sterling Pencil Cases	from Rs. 3	to Rs. 12	each.
Sterling Scent Bottles	from Rs. 25	to Rs. 40	each.
Sterling Tooth Picks		Rs. 6	each.
Sterling Rattles with Coral	from Rs. 6	to Rs. 11	each.
Silver Charms	from Re. 1-4	to Rs. 8	each.
Sterling Silver Book-markers	from Rs. 3	to Rs. 4-8	each

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.	Waiters.	Pickle Castors.
Cruet Stands of 4 Bottles.	Bread Dishes.	Paper Weights.
Butter Pots.	Flower Dishes.	Ink Stands.
Cups.	Tea Sets, containing Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Milk Jug, and Sugar Basin.	Soap Boxes.
Goblets.		
Child's Sets, plain & engraved.		

FANCY LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums.	Fancy Tobacco Boxes.	Photo Screens.
Albums (Musical).	Fitted Bags.	Pocket Leather Cases.
Binocular Glasses.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Persian Combination Cases.
Blotting Books and Cases.	Glove Stretchers (Ivory).	Purses.
Cabinet Photo Frames.	Ivory Purses.	Scrap Books.
Card Cases.	Ivory Powder Boxes.	Sets of Scissors.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	Jewel Cases.	Smokers' Companions.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases (with Memorandum).	Ladies' Carriage Bags.	Travelling Spirit Flasks.
Desk and Work Cases.	Ladies' Hand Bags.	Writing Cases and Desks.
Dressing Cases.	Perfume Cases with Scent Bottles.	Wallets with Companion.
Etui Cases.	Photo Frames.	Writing Cases with Jewel Boxes.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	75
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	37
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	30
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. [illegible] is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Elegant Date Stands and useful Pad Diaries.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla Bridge) & POONA.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Sets of best French-made Brushes (Hair, Cloth and Velvet or Hat) in Ebony and Olive Wood.
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Pretty and Useful Work Baskets, nicely fitted.
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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The new Elegant "Waltham" Carriage and Night Clocks. Rs. 40 and 45.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
2 GRAND PERFORMANCES.
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
WITH SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls .....Rs. 2
The rest of the house..... " 1
Children and Servants half price.
Doors open 2-30. Performance 4 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
GRAND PERFORMANCE,
WITH TOTAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW SONGS, JOKES, MUSIC, ETC.
ACHMED ALI BEG,
In his great Hindoo
BASKET TRICK.
THE HARVEY BROS.
In their ludicrous speciality.
THE CATARACT AT THE GANGES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold 4 .....Rs. 8-0 | Dress Circle.....Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls ..... 1-0 | Pit Stalls 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st row .. 3-0 | Gallery 1-0
Back Seats .....Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 3-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.
A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT in aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S FUNDS will be held in the Town Hall, on the 10th January, 1889. Further details will be published hereafter. The following ladies and gentlemen have already consented to take part:—Mrs. ADAMS, Mrs. PRINCE, Mr. METAXAS, and Mr. WYER.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
TO LONDON .....about 14th Jan. Rs. 300
TO MARSEILLES .. 10th .. Rs. 275
By A 1 Steamers of 3,000 tons. Apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

S. S. "HUMBER" arrived from MIDDLESBRO, 27th December, 1888.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be presented to us before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1888.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after the 1st January, 1889, the business of the Company will be conducted in the Company's new premises "Standard Buildings," Hornby Row (next to the *Bombay Gazette* Office).
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

SALVATION ARMY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMISSIONER and Mrs. BOOTH TUCKER will conduct a SALVATION MEETING on SUNDAY NIGHT, December 30th, at 8 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.
A Few Reserved Seats.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL
OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Harsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.
The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Harsi and Hoshunabad station will not be run after the 31st inst.
Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 21th December, 1888.

A HANDSOME, PRESENT.
A GENT'S FINE GOLD GILT
HUNTING WATCH,
With sunk seconds, 7 jewelled, superior finished movements, jewelled.
A HANDSOME GOLD CASED
ALBERT CHAIN,
Fashionable pattern, and equal in point of appearance to a Genuine Gold one, will stand the acid test.
A ditto. PENCIL CASE—(Engine Turned.)
Price, Rs. 35 Nett.
ALEX. ANDERSON & CO.,
AGENTS, CALCUTTA.

OPINIONS
of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.
THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials :—
Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—Bedford Observer, "June 3rd, 1883.
"It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—Canterbury Medical Journal, Aug 9th, 1883.
Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.
The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.
S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking pad, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of plate 31 inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
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CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
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BOOKS FOR SALE JUST RECEIVED.
CARDINAL MANNING'S WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
England and Christendom	6	10
Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, 3rd edition	5	6
Blessed Sacrament, the Centre of Immutable Truth, New & Revised Edition	0	10
Confidence in God, 4th edition	0	10
Four Great Evils of the Day, 5th edition	2	4
Fourfold Sovereignty of God, 3rd edition	2	4
Glories of Sacred Heart, 4th edition	3	12
Grounds of Faith, 7th edition	1	0
The Office of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel	0	10
Independence of the Holy See, 2nd edition	3	2
Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost, 4th edition	5	6
Love of Jesus to Penitents, 7th edition	1	0
Miscellaneous 2 vols. ... each	4	12
Sermon on Praise, with an Indu[illegible]enced Devotion	0	10
Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects 2 & 3 vols...	11	4
Sin and its Consequences, 6th edition	3	12
Temporal Power of the Pope, 3rd edition	3	2
True Story of the Vatican Council, 2nd edition	3	2
Eternal Priesthood, 6th edition and popular edition	1	10
Rights and Dignity of Labor	0	10
The Office of [illegible] the Church in Higher Catholic Education a Pastoral Letter	0	6
Denominational Act of 1870 a Just Law?	0	3
Is the Act of 1870 is Unequal and therefore Unjust	0	3
The Christianity of England Worth Preserving?	0	6
Religio Viatoris	0	6
Gospel of St. John	0	10

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
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Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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MOST USEFUL TO MILLOWNERS AND SOLICITORS.
FOR SALE,
ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK TO WHOM PERSON OR PERSONS CONCERNED.
TWELVE 4 inches 2 Bolt Mortise Door Locks with Silver Electro-plated Brass Furniture, each Lock having its Own Distinct Key and two Master Keys, one of Steel and one of Silver, to open all the Twelve Locks.
Twenty-four 2½ inches Drawer Locks. Twelve 3½ inches Cupboard Locks, and Twelve 2 inches Pad Locks, each Lock having its Own Distinct Key and Two Master Keys, one of Steel and one of Silver, to open all the Forty-eight Locks.
One Wrought Iron Key Box, size 10 by 7 by 5.
The above are specially made by CHUBB & SON'S Lock and Safe Company, Limited, London.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FAUSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Daidesheimer	" 16 0	" 17 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" ...	" 41 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	
Fine "	" 22 0	
Superior "	" 26 0	
Most Particular Reserved Old Port ..	" 35 0	
[illegible]	" 42 0	
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BARANDON, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 11 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Medoc	" 10 0	" 10 0
Les Canons	" 10 8	" ...
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	" ...
Chateau Tan Hie	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose St Estophe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...
From FRANZ SCARVAN.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	" 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, first vat	Rs. ...	Rs. 14
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14
Chateau Larose	" 20	" 22
Chateau Leoville	" 32	" 31
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31
BRANDY.		
R. Montrose	Rs. 18 0	" ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ...
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	" 2 ...	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ...
BURGUNDY.		
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" ...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" ...
Braune	" 27 8	" ...
Pommard	" 27 8	" ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	" 24 8	" ...
"	" 22 8	" ...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	" ...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 ...	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Kiffe's Export Beer	" 5 ...	" ...
FROM TUBORIS FABRIKKER'S		
[illegible] Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0	" 4
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" ...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 33 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 10s. to 30s.	0 11	per lb
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES. VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 7
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 11
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 11
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Sarquellen Liberarst	" ...	" 1 8
Mettwurst	" ...	" 1 8
Turnips	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—
No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

WANTED.
A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN and MILLER, for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., one experienced in Carter's system of milling would be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials stating terms, to the Managing Director, Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Norkeldanga, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate Interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

WANTED.
FOR THE RECORDERS COURT, RANGOON.
AN INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR, who can interpret well and freely from English into Hindustani and Goozratee, and from Hindustani and Goozratee into English. Salary, Rs. 150, also Translation Fees.
Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1889.
JOHN E. G. VILLA
Registrar.
Rangoon, the 7th December, 1888

FOR SALE.
THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. A responsible Agent wanted in Bombay to sell these Patents outright, or to form a Company for working the same. Liberal terms. For further particulars apply to
CANTWELL & Co.,
Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, [illegible] forwarded and forwarded, to avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forcier under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re., postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TRANSFER OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY TO THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
AFTER MONDAY next, the thirty-first of December instant, the working of the Bhopal State Railway will be handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company, and all arrangements as to running of Trains, &c., between Itarsi Junction and Bhopal will be made by that Company.
3. The Time Bill of Trains between Itarsi and Bhopal, shown in this Company's Time Tables, dated the eighth of October last, and all notifications issued by this Company of Rates, Fares, &c., between Itarsi and Bhopal will be cancelled after the thirty-first instant.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-sixth of December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, 4th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of REFUSE ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Kyculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within 1 month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied, separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th December, 1888.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.
ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foremast yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.
1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foremast yard-arm constructed so as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.
2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.
3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.
By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000	
RESERVE FUNDS.....	376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).	

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
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ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Tooth-ache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE COMPRESSED EXTRACT OF MILK,

IN POWDER;

PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK COMPANY.

THIS is prepared only from the richest Milk of the Swiss Alps, and contains no foreign preserving matter.

Diluted with water this Extract yields a Milk which, with respect to its nutritive value, its taste and appearance is equal to the best fresh cow's Milk.

Per large Tin, Re. 1-10; per doz., Rs. 18.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS HEARTS and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,

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CHRISTMAS CAKES, Plain and Ornamental. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS in CANVAS, First Quality, any size, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BACON in CANVAS and CHEESE on CUT. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadow Street, Fort.

BRAN PIES, in full Swing. 4 annas a dip, no blanks. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TOYS for CHILDREN and 'XMAS CARDS, Clearing off. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Toys, Candles Chinese Lanterns, Brilliants, &c. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CONFECTIONERY, finest flavoured, reduced rates to 'Xmas Tree. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CAKES, HAMS, SWEETS, and every class of Groceries. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

MUSJATELLE RAISINS, Almonds, Sultanas, Candied Peel, Walnuts, Pistachio Nuts, Hazel Nuts. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

[illegible]IZED FRUITS, Figs, Pears, [illegible]ricots, Cherries, Knotts, Bro[illegible] [illegible]PERATIVE STORES, Ld.

Dry Turkey Figs, Turkish Delight. [illegible]ATIVE STORES, Ld.

[illegible]S as. per lb. [illegible]IVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street, Fort.

[illegible] BEEF in 25lb. [illegible]ORES, Ld.

[illegible]ls, and [illegible]ES, Ld.

[illegible]ce Assort[illegible] Ld., [illegible]BAY.

CRICKET KIT.

THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys'	each	Re. 1-10 to 3	0
Do. Single Cane	each	7	0
Do. Double Cane	,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane	,,	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane	,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver	,,	15	8
Patent Exceller	,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules'	,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points	,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.	each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	,,	10	8

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys'	each	Re. 1-8 to 2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	5	8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam	,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber	,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	,,	12	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES,

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LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	15	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	,,	10	8
Do. do. do. double strung	,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	,,	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	,,	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	,,	13	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	,,	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion	,,	9	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	,,	12	8
Do. Ayres' do.	,,	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case	Per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	each	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-Rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,

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"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

KEMP'S COUGH

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

PECTORAL SYRUP.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Instructive and Amusing Toys for Children.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

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PIANOS.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Beautiful Fancy Boxes of Sweets, Little Hampers of Fruit, etc.

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THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14	8

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. BRILLIANT IN TONE. LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.

SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION. EXCELLENT FINISH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The wonderful "Dorman" Sewing Machine, good, strong, perfect, and very cheap. Rs. 16-0.

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VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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Agents for J. H. STEWARD,

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CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,

in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,

IVORY TOILET SETS

Suitable for Presentation.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,

PICTURES,

Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,

PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 31. GRAND PERFORMANCE. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. IN PREPARATION FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2. THE COMIC PANTOMIME BLACK AND WHITE, OR TEA FOR TWO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 .....Rs. 3-0 | Dress Circle .....Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 3-0 | Pit Stalls ..... ,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row ,, 3-0 | Gallery ..... ,, 1-0
Back Seats ..... Annas 8.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

A. JENSEN, General Agent.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 3½ with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY OURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE. Bhownugree Street, Surat.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S.S. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

S.S. KIRBY HALL, ARRIVED 29TH DEC., 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Cases Unsafe or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Dec., 1888.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY PROPOSES to hold his THIRD VISITATION SYNOD, the 9th and 10th Days of January, 1889, at 5 p. m.

F. Y. SMITH, Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 29th December, 1888.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of ENGLISH LECTURES to Educated Natives will be DELIVERED in January and February in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall.

First Lecture by W. LeeWarner, Esq., M. A. C. S., on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT,

"The Power and responsibilities of Criticism."

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. JUSTICE SCOTT, M.A.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
The Hon. B. M. SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.
SORABJEE S. BENGALEE, Esq., C.I.E.
The Revd. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, B.A., B.D., Acting Archdeacon.
T. F. PUNNETT, Hony. Secy.

NEW YEAR CARDS, 1889 NEW YEAR CARDS, NEW YEAR CARDS. A GOOD SELECTION ON VIEW. AT COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS Finest "Cavites." Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS. The Indian Havannah *par excellence*. Rs. 3 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOTS. "Moung Loos." Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100. Mild, Mellow, and Matured.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. Further Shipment just to hand. All Orders Promptly Executed.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S "Golden Block" Mixture. Smoked everywhere throughout India. Rs. 3-4 per 1lb. tin. Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Of all kinds in great variety from the First Makers [illegible] and Vienna.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for making Certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to CROSS ISLAND BATTERY, of which particulars may be learnt at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money will be received by the under signed, at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E., Ex. Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Colaba, 20th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1889, the business of the Company will be conducted in the Company's new premises "Standard Buildings," Hornby Row (next to the *Bombay Gazette* Office).

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK, Engineer, Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

LOCAL SUPPLY.

SEALED TENDERS for CLOTH, SERGE, GARNITURE, &c., for 1891-92 and 1892-93 of Indian Manufacture and for country leather, such as cow and sheep skins, &c., and contingent articles such as charcoal, tallow, &c., and packing and dampering clothing stores for 1889-90 and 1890-91 will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1889, by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bombay, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, who will furnish forms and conditions of tender on application.

W. P. LATOUCHE, Colonel, Superintendent, Army Clothing. Army Clothing Dept. Bombay, 11th December, 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents. The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY. NOTICE. THE SECTION FROM JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.

From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.

Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN, Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1882.

The examination of one's own head at the rate of [illegible] will convince him of its [illegible] Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY! GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED., EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Wholesale Agents.

RIFLES! GUNS!!

NOW ON HAND TOLLEY'S NEW

S. and D. B. EXPRESS RIFLES .450 .360 .500 .544, Rs. 265, 300, 400, 510.

D. B. GUNS of Latest Pattern and Best Finish, Rs. 200, 255, 400, 480.

HENRY'S 2nd Hand Almost New.
S. B. C. F. 12 bore Rifle..... Rs. 300
D. B. 500 Express ..... ,, 200

REILLY, GREENER, BLAND, PARKER BROS., &c. 12 bore Guns, Express Magazine, Rook Rifles, Rs. 60, 170, 200, 320, 375.

Full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankers and Agents.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office, 16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	
Calico Note and Envelopes	
Brown Holla[illegible]	
Do.	

PEARL FISHERY OF 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at DUTCH BAY, in the ISLAND of CEYLON, on or about February 10, 1889. The bank to be fished is the Muttuwartu Paar, in 5 to 7 fathoms water, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for 30 days with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

It is therefore necessary that such boat owners and divers as may wish to be employed at the said fishery should be at Dutch Bay on or before February 6 next; and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on or about February 10, if possible.

Dutch Bay is on the west coast of Ceylon, 25 miles south of Silavatturai and 4 miles north of Kalpitiya It can be reached by sea or by backwater from Colombo.

The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorised to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. NOEL WALKER, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 11, 1888.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 12,000 Oysters taken from the Muttuwartu Paar in November, 1888.

Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevvu.	Total. K.	Total. M.	Value Rs.	Value a.	Total Value. Rs.	Total Value. c.	Per Chevvu.	Per Kalanchu.
1 Anatari	20	2	120-320	0	1	21	0	21	0	16 star pagodas.	—
2 Anatari	50	2	17-320	0	6-16	2	93	—	—	do.	—
3 Kuruval	—	2	—	0	4-16	0	35	—	—	—	8 star pagodas.
4 Pisal	—	1	—	0	4-16	0	23	—	—	—	2 do.
5 Kodai	—	1	—	0	2-16	0	1	3	39½	—	1 do.
6 Ani	80	2	8-320	0	0 4-16	—	—	2	18	—	35 do.	—	—
7 Anatari	—	2	8-320	0	0 4-16	—	—	1	40	—	18 do.	—	—
8 Kalippu	—	3	—	0	0 5-6	—	—	1	2	—	—	30	do.
9 Kuruval	—	2	—	0	0 4-16	—	—	0	93	—	—	8	do.
10 Pisal	—	4	—	0	0 8-16	—	—	0	23	—	—	2	do.
11 Kodai	—	2	—	0	0 4-16	0	1	13-16	0	7½	5 24	—	1	do.
12 Vadivu, ex	100	—	175-320	0	6 4-16									
13 cluding	200	—	100-320	0	6 4-16	1	0	4-16	61	25	17½	do.	—	—
14 Madanku	400	—	80-320	0	7 12-16									
			1 35-320											
15 Tul	600	—	—	1	5 12-16	1	0	12-16	22	53	22 53	—	—	5	do.
16 ,,	800														
17 ,,	1000														
18 Mesu-tu		—	—	0	17 11-16	0	17	11-16	7	75	7 75	—	—	2½	do.
						3	7	8-16			121 16½				
19 Shell Pearls	—	—	—	—	—	0	3				0 83½	—	—	—	—
						3	10	8-16			122 0	—	—	—	—

J. DONNAN, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

M. SEEMANPILLAI, Mudaliyar Adikar of Musalai, &c.

Silavatturai, November 29, 1888.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co's Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO, Engineer and Manager, Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD. BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue [illegible] glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half [illegible]	

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD. ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent

PLANS AND ESTIMATES N APPLICATIN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
BURTERMIT AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	25	

CLARETS.

Medoc	11	0	8	0
St. Julian	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 33 0	Rs. 35 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Extra Dry	,, 52 0	,, 55 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PASTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 15 12
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 17 12
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, 21 0
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 23 0
Steinwein	,, 27 0	,, 29 0
Hudesheimer	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Marcobrunner	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

PORT WINE.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine ,,	,, 16 0	—
Superior ,,	,, 16 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid ,,	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BARANTON, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1 —
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	,, —
Medoc	,, —	,, —
Los Canons	,, 10 8	,, 1 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 15 0	,, —
Chateau Leoville	,, 13 0	,, —
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, —
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, —

From MUNEER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, —
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, —

From A. DUPILLE, MARAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	Rs. 16 0	,, —

From FRANZ SCARVAN.

Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15	0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Blue Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11	0
,, Red Bar	,, —	,, 11	0
Chateau Larose	,, 20	,, 22	0
Chateau Loudon	,, 32	,, 34	0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31	0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18	0
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21	0
A. Doignon Fils & Co. ,,	,, 7	0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue ,,	,, 30	0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ,,	,, 35	0
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37	0

BURGUNDY.

FROM FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23	0
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 21	0
Braune	,, 27	8
Pommard	,, 27	8

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21	8
,, ,, ,,	,, 22	8
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended	,, 25	0
Glenlivet Whisky	,,	

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6	0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6	,,
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5	12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5	

FROM TUBORG FABRIKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	,, 4	0	,, 4

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15	0
Italian do. Finest	,, 18	0
Finest Kummel	,, 30	0
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63	0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ,, Rs.

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co.

Asparagus ...
Celery ...
French Beans ...
Peas for Soup ...
Spinage in Water ...
Mushrooms ...
White Cabbage ...
Small Sausages ...
Smoked Sausages ...
Liver Sausages ...

AND F[illegible]

Liver Sausages ...
Sarquellen Liberarat ...
Meitwarst ...
Turnips ...

Net ca[illegible]
No O[illegible]
Beer, [illegible]
Outs[illegible]
tance, [illegible]
Inter[illegible]
annum [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—53 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

DEPOSIT INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 2d August, 1888.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and [illegible] other description of Banking Business and Money [illegible] transacted.

All Remittances [illegible] made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN and MILLER, for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., one experienced in Carter's system of milling would be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating terms, to the Managing Director, Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Nonkrishna, Calcutta.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in consequence—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from [illegible] residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and [illegible]sation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Young and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, calmly and serenely protract the [illegible] cases, calmly and serenely protract the [illegible] females of all ages, as also for [illegible] not take cod-liver oil, [illegible] great boon—being [illegible] progress.

INSURANCES.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-0	
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-0	
,, ,,	35	,, [illegible]	
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4	

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Offices under the Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. Albert Building, Secy.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STG.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

PITCHER, STEWART AND Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Recta (s), from Cardiff; and K. Boodrin (bqe), Maudrie. On the 29th:—Essex (s), from Cardiff; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Peninsular (s), Eagleton, from Aden. Yesterday:—Chicago (s), from Hull; Aurora (s), London; and I. M. S. Dufferin, Macgregor.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Moorlands (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Hindoo (s), for Cochin, Maldive; Kashgar (s), Hongkong; Dawn (s), Antwerp; Purulia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf; and H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Humber entered the dock on the 28th inst. and the s.s. Kirby Hall on the 29th.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Khiva left the dock on the 28th inst. and the s.s. Kashgar on the 29th.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Vadulla Vaniya Sookaya, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police that a servant of his absconded with ornaments valued at Rs. 234 belonging to complainant, on Friday last. The absconding servant is being sought for.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Laximon Rattnoo, aged 20 years, a ship's day-labourer. On Saturday, about 11 a. m., while deceased and about 10 or 16 other labourers were working on board the P. and O. steam-ship Khiva, deceased suddenly fell forward on his face and died at once. A verdict of death from heart disease was returned.

FIRE.—A jowlee shed situated at Zakria Bunder, occupied by a wheel-wright, accidentally caught fire on Friday evening last and was completely burnt down to the ground within a short time. The fire is said to have originated through a spark from a blacksmith's forge falling on to some loose straw. The Fire Brigade manual engine arrived at the scene when the whole place was ablaze. The damage is estimated at Rs. 822.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Coppersmith Street, Magazon, respecting the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, the daughter of a widow. Deceased on the evening of the 18th instant while playing about in a room in her mother's house set her clothes on fire and was extensively burnt about her body. Deceased was treated at home, and died on Saturday. A verdict in accordance with these facts was returned.

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March.....	The Royal Marines...E. Amillon.
Overture.....	Flotte Barsche .....Suppe.
Valse	Daddy .....Bucalossi.
Selection.....	Tannhauser.....—R Wagner.
Polka March.	The Salute .....O. Roeder.
Gavotte	The First Kiss.....Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADDRESS TO A RAILWAY OFFICER.

UNDER arrangements made by the Carting Agents' Association, a meeting of the Goods Staff of the G. I. P. Railway at Warree Bunder as well as the merchants and carting agents who daily transact business there, was held on Saturday last at Warree Bunder to present an address to Mr. G. H. Hubbard, Goods Traffic Inspector, who was about to proceed up-country to take up a higher appointment on the G. I. P. Railway line. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and Mr. Lambert, who succeeds Mr. Hubbard, was called to the chair. The following address was read and presented:—

To G. H. Hubbard, Esq., Goods Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Warree Bunder.

Dear and Respected Sir,—We, on behalf of the Carting Agents' Association, in presenting you this humble address of congratulation, beg that you will accept it as a token of our sincere regard and respect for your. We cannot, however, leave you without expressing our heartfelt thanks for the kind treatment we received during your career as Goods Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Warree Bunder Station. We further feel thankful to you for your judicious and impartial management with regard to our disputes and complaints in connection with the removal of goods from the station abovenamed. In conclusion we pray with every sentiment of respect that you may live long to enjoy with your family all prosperity. Mr. George Vaz, one of the head foremen, spoke at some length eulogizing the ability and thorough impartiality with which Mr. Hubbard had discharged, to the satisfaction of all concerned and to the advantage of the company, the important duties of the head of such a department as that of the goods department at Warree Bunder. Mr. Hubbard had been kind-hearted, courteous and considerate to all who came in contact with him, and the character of his administration had filled all his subordinates with great regret at the idea of separating from him even for a time. They deemed it their duty to testify their good wishes for his welfare, success and advancement, and to congratulate him on his preferment for a higher appointment. He expressed a sincere hope that the Chairman of Mr. Hubbard and his family. Even in the midst of their regret at Mr. Hubbard's departure, they found an unexpected source of gratification in the fact that, in Mr. Hubbard's successor, Mr. Lambert, they recognised one who had ruled over them before with kindness and consideration, and whose generous and genial disposition was well known to them all. Both were gentlemen who, in the position they were well qualified in every respect to adorn by their appointments in the service of the company, would always recommend approach them for assistance, advice, and always received from both, as they could from their worthy colleague Superintendent of Station, every consideration which could reasonably be shown them, and all their reasonable requests were cheerfully complied with. Bearing in mind the happy season of the year, Mr. Vas called upon all present to join him in wishing both Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Lambert "A Happy New Year," and many more of them. (Applause.)

Suitable replies were made successively by Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Lambert to the kind remarks made regarding them and for the good feeling shown for them.

At the instance of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman three cheers were heartily given by the assembly for Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, and three more for Mr. Lambert. Mr. Rustomjee, the secretary to the Carting Agents' Association, decorated Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Lambert with garlands of flowers. The distribution of bouquets of flowers and rose-water terminated the proceedings.

Mr. Hubbard proceeded by the mail train on Saturday to Manmar to take charge of his new appointment as District Traffic Superintendent.

DIVINE SERVICES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

COLABA.

10-30 p.m.—Special Watchnight Service. Addressed by Major-General A. H. E. Campbell and Mr. H. A. Dyer.

BYCULLA.

Special Watchnight Service. Addressed by Rev. [illegible] Garbuck and others. Cordial invitation to all.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1.

(Feast of the Circumcision.)

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 70, 73, and 74.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Circumcision.—New Year's Day.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

To-night, being the last night of the year, there will be a special service in this church at 11-30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·917
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Dry Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Wet Bulb ditto	59·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·621
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded with).	3·4
Mean solar temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	69·8
General Direction of Wind.*	N.E. ESE. SSW. WSW. W. WNW, NW, NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	173.

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Allan Line steamer Caspian which arrived at Queens-town the other day from Halifax and St. John's, brings intelligence that a young English gentleman, named Arthur E. N. Roberts, a stepson of Dr. A. Roberts, of Kensington Square, London, and nephew, by marriage, of General Roberts, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the Richelieu Hotel, Montreal, on the evening of Nov. 24. He was found lying on his back in bed with a revolver in his right hand, and the left hand in his pocket. He had placed the muzzle behind the right ear, and the bullet had passed through the head and out by the left temple. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Queen Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore every case Gray or White hair to its original colour, leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoratives." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the roots are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Queen Hair Restorer," sold by [illegible] and Perfumers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle, sent wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., 239, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE fifth anniversary of the Bombay Medical Union was celebrated by the members of the Union with great eclat on Saturday, 22nd December, at Fitzroy Lodge Girgaum, the use of which was kindly allowed for the occasion by its present proprietor, Mr. L. J. de Souza. A large number of guests from among the local practitioners and all the newly passed graduates were invited and a good number responded to the call.

The whole building was decorated with numerous flags, which rendered it gay and picturesque and its outline was beautifully picked out with a variety of gaus light and Chinese lanterns. The members and guests began to arrive at about 6-30 p.m. Dr. B. S. Shroff, one of the honorary secretaries, introduced the new graduates to the seniors. All passed their time in exchanging friendly greetings and lively conversation, relieved at intervals by the music of a string band, which was in attendance.

The members and guests adjourned to the dining hall at 8 p.m., where a splendid repast awaited them. In due course the toasts commenced as follows:—

The President of the Union, Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee, in a short but neat speech gave the toast of the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, which was drunk with musical honours.

Dr. A. D. Mody proposed the toast of H. E. the Viceroy. He said that he could say very little on such a toast, especially as the new Viceroy had just assumed the reins of the Government, and thus they had had no opportunity of judging of his administration. The whole of India was eagerly waiting to know the lines of his policy, and they all sincerely hopes that the new Viceroy would be a second Lord Ripon and Lady Lansdowne a second Lady Dufferin. (Cheers.)

The toast was warmly received.

Dr. K. N. Banadurjee, in proposing the toast of the Governor of Bombay, said:—You are all conscious of the honour Lord Reay has recently conferred upon the medical profession and education of Bombay, and my language will be but a spontaneous expression of that grateful consciousness which we all share in common with [illegible] We are directly concerned, Lord Reay has shown himself to be a man of deeds and not of words only. As to his exemplary private character, those who have the privilege of knowing him personally always regard him with affection and respect. As a public man, his great earnestness and his thorough sympathy, especially with matters educational, are known to you all; and you are doubtless aware that as an educationist of high rank Lord Reay enjoys not only an English but a European reputation. Naturally then many a sanguine hope has been built in his Excellency's utterance on educational questions. And, as you have seen, these hopes have been amply justified. It must be under the promptings of a high ideal of duty and with a desire to mete out even-handed justice that his Excellency has promulgated his memorable resolution on medical reform in the face of strong and sudden opposition from the usual quarters. In that resolution his Excellency has not only enunciated the proper principles that should be observed in the appointing of professors in all institutions, but has actually had the courage to act upon the principles, enunciated by the appointment of Dr. Meyer. In the same resolution one sees a distinct recognition for the first time at the hands of Government of the very existence of the local profession and of their just demands to continue their connection with their *alma mater*, and thus be enabled to keep up with the progress of medical science. (Applause.) In this respect the head of the Government has done his duty, and done it courageously and well. (Applause.) It therefore is now, members as we are of what is known as the Union, to really unite with a determination to do our best to ensure a permanent success of that scheme. Let us, then, leave our personal differences in the background, and unite to do our duty in safeguarding a common cause—a cause of vital importance to our profession at large—and show ourselves worthy of what has been granted to us by the wise and impartial Governor, whom we all wish a happy and prosperous career. (Loud and continued applause.)

The toast was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Dr. N. H. Choksey gave the toast of the Union and said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When any society or institution has completed the fifth year of its existence, and even in it has done some service and won for itself a long period, I believe that the necessity of its existence and its utility has been clearly proved. That there was a long-felt want amongst the local medical profession of an association where all the members, the young and the old, could meet socially on a footing of equality, and where, in addition, they could discuss subjects of importance to the whole profession and watch over its interest can scarcely be doubted, and that the Bombay Medical Union has very ably and deservedly supplied the want can hardly be denied. Under these circumstances, I do not think it would be out of place to trace briefly the history of the origin of the Union and of the work it has been able to do and at the same time offer a few suggestions on which the Union might act of the interests of the medical profession. It is nearly half a century since the Grant Medical College was established. The present happy condition could scarcely have been dreams of, much less imagined, by those worthy and able men, and they would have looked to-day with pride and satisfaction at it, as the fruit of their [illegible] and apathetic development—a development which is in great danger of being nipped in the bud. Let us now see how the evolution has gone and how far it has progressed. It was about six years ago that a number of [illegible] having a society of the nature of the present Bombay Medical Union [illegible] old heads of some of our graduates [illegible] had only just taken their degrees, and the young men matured a scheme for its organization, doubting as they advanced, fearing lest they might not get the support and co-operation of the older members of the profession. But, thanks to these very elders, they lent a cordial hand and liberal support to their younger brethren, and after the young and the old had laid their heads together the Union was launched into the world to take its fi st at trial, and thus, gentlemen, the evolution began. Like every new institution, the Union has had to pass through a series of vicissitudes and trials; but, thanks to the combined energy and good sense of some of its members, all those difficulties were smoothed over, and now the Union rests on a sound and solid foundation. Let us glance for a moment at the work which the Union has done. Gentlemen, the first subject which attracted the attention of the Union is to us at this time of peculiar interest, since it has an intimate connection with the very last we discussed only a few days ago. It is but a strange coincidence of cause and effect. You are all aware that a scheme of the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons in connection with the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital was promulgated, and after that scheme had a trial it was reported to be a failure by the then Surgeon-General with the Government. The Union took up the question and discussed it in a calm and dispassionate manner, and, if I am not mistaken, some of our members, who I am sorry to see, are no longer on the rolls of the union, took a very active part in the discussion, which resulted in a petition being sent up to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor, showing the reasons which led to the so-called failure of the scheme, suggesting the lines on which it could be worked with better success, and praying that it might be given another trial, which unfortunately was not given and hence the whole subject was dropped for the time being. The next question of importance taken up by the Union was inaccordance with suggestions and information through some of our friends to the effect that the Bombay Municipal Corporation be requested to take over charge of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital and conduct it more economically, and for the interest of the local medical profession by availing itself of their assistance. A representation to the effect was drawn up and forwarded to the Corporation, with a scheme for the proper and efficient working of the hospital. But on account of the then Municipal Act having not provided for such powers and on account of financial considerations, it was decided by that body not to undertake the matter. Then, the sudden and lamented death of the late Dr. Succoro—a Parsee created a vacancy in the chair of Botany at the Grant Medical College. As the appointment was one which was not held ex-officio, with several others by the members of the Indian Medical Service it was decided by the Union to memorialise His Excellency the Viceroy, praying that all such appointments be thrown open to outsiders and that man best fitted to teach the subjects connected therewith be selected from the local medical profession or elsewhere. The result of this was the appointment of Dr. Macdonald, an outsider, to the chair of botany which he has been so worthily filling since then. The Medical Registration Act, gentlemen, then engaged the attention of the Union, and the subject was discussed, which resulted in a petition being sent to His Excellency Lord Reay praying for the enactment of registration of all duly qualified medical men, and showing the advantages of the Act; but hitherto no action seems to have been taken on the subject. The question about the substitution of the degree of M.B. instead of the misnomer L.M. & S., the discussion about the appointment of duly qualified men in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, and a representation to the effect to the Corporation. The subject of the epidemic hospitals, and an ther representation to the Corporation recommending the construction of temporary and moveable hospitals during epidemics, and, lastly, the Contagious Disease Act discussions are all fresh within your memory. Then, gentlemen, through the arduous and disinterested labour of our friend, Dr. Bahadurji, we had at the Union for discussion the subject of the pharmacological laboratory, and you are all aware of the action taken on the subject, viz., a representation to the Government followed by a representative deputation who were so well received by His Excellency at Poona and the graceful and encouraging reply vouchsafed to it. To the efforts of this deputation and the subsequent agitation about hospital reform in Bombay we are indebted for the Government resolution of November last for the scheme of appointing Honorary Physicians and Surgeons and Honorary Assistant Physicians and Surgeons and you already know the proceedings of the meetings conveyed to discuss the rules and regulations under which the scheme could be worked as a success. The Bombay Medical Union does not, and has never, worked for its own interests, or for the interest of any of its individual members, and it has always had in view the interests of the whole local medical profession, and hence for this alone, if for nothing else, it was the duty of all, whether within or without the Union, combine together to assist its work instead of thwarting and hampering it as [illegible] and I sincerely trust that in our future deliberations we might be spared a similar treatment. And, lastly, I must not omit to mention, gentlemen, the exertions of the Bombay Medical Union in procuring for the profession a medical library through the munificence of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckje Petit, Kt., who, I am happy to inform you to-day, has very nearly doubled the original gift, and who, therefore, deserves the thanks of the profession for his interest in its welfare and progress. Now, gentlemen, I will task your patience a little further and suggest as lines on which the Union might work for the good of the profession,—1.—The Medical Registration Act should again be discussed and agitated, for it is high time that it should come in force. The argument advanced several years back as regards the insufficient number of medical men and their inability to reach to all classes of people can no longer hold good since our University is now every year turning out more and more members. II.—As we have had hitherto amongst us no code of rules regulating the conduct *inter alia* of the local medical profession, I think that the Union should take up for consideration the subject of medical ethics and frame rules and regulations so as to minimise as much as possible the causes of petty jealousies, differences of opinion, and unhealthy competition. Unless we have a code of such rules, it would be impossible to mitigate the present evils, and the state of affairs will progress from bad to worse. Moreover, the question of ethics has intimate relations with the next subject, which refers to III.—Medical partnership, assistantship, and *locum tenens* engagements. You know, gentlemen, that all over Great Britain and Ireland the medical practice is generally conducted on principles of partnership with mutual advantage both to the patients and the profession. Again, then, there the newly passed gentlemen get engagements as assistants to practitioners of long standing, or they fill the position of *locum tenens* when the permanent incumbents are absent or away on holidays. Now, if we had had a Code of Medical Ethics regulating the mutual relations of our own men, some, if not all, of these systems can be given a trial with perfect safety and without the risk of any loss. There are amongst us men who, having once plunged themselves in the routine of practice, scarcely find any time to pursue original investigations or undertake scientific researches whatever their inclinations be and to them the systems would be of special value since they will be able to pursue whenever free or every they may adopt quite secure in the honesty and good faith of their assistants or partners. With reference to these I would specially draw the attention of some of our senior members in the profession. IV.—The next question to which the Union could devote itself for the common good is with reference to private hospitals. It is high time that we should have hospitals managed and conducted as the hospitals in London are at present by voluntary contribution and subscriptions and manned from the ranks of the local medical profession. That such an experiment can be tried with perfect success is shown by the existence amongst us at present of two institutions managed on these principles, viz., the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Parsee Lying-in Asylum—institutions which reflect the greatest credit on those who organized them and conduct them with such good results. In connection with this I may allude to the system of provident dispensaries. There is a large class of patients in Bombay who are too poor to pay the ordinary charges of a well qualified practioner and at the same time are too proud to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid at the charitable dispensaries and hospitals. These people are thrown on the tender mercies of the vaids, hakims, *et hoc genus omne*. It is for such that a system of provident dispensaries could be utilized, either on the system of the annual payment for its members or on the system of very low charges for medicines, so as to make such institutions self-supporting. This system, I beg to suggest, would be eminently useful in the case of the large population, of the people who work in our local mills and factories, and in such other associations.

For these private hospitals and provident dispensaries we require the cordial support of the public at large and of the rich section of the community in particular, who may be asked to interest themselves in these matters. V. Another subject of very great and primount importance demands the immediate action of the whole profession and the Union. This relates to the advertisements from medical gentlemen in the lay press, English and vernacular. Only last year the Royal College of Physicians of London passed regulations to the effect that no fellow or member of the College should advertise in any shape in the lay press unless on the pain of his name being at once struck off the college rolls. Only last month, gentlemen, the General Council of Medical Education and Registrations of Great Britain called upon a number of gentlemen practising dentistry and who had advertised themselves in the lay press, to show cause why their names should not be struck off the Dental Register, and as they were unwilling to take action pursuant to them their names were accordingly struck off. The Council went a step further and wanted to have the names of these gentlemen removed from the list of general practitioners, but the motion was lost by a narrow majority. This shows, gentlemen, how such practices are condemned in England. It is high time that, for the reputation, tatus, and dignity of such a noble profession as that of medicine, we must take immediate action. Some of the Medical Fellows of the Bombay University in trying to get what they wanted to bring the affair to the notice of the Senate, but on account, I believe, of such powers being not vested in that body no further movement was made. Under these circumstances I would earnestly appeal to the good sense of our brethern to combine, and for the sake of mutual regard and reputation put a stop to such derogatory practices. VI.—The last subject I beg to allude to is as regards their indiscriminate sale of poisons, which are every day indee ding in all number, and as regards the adulteration of food stuffs. The [illegible] of the Medical Profession was given by Dr. Samuel J. Narimanwhen in the course of his remarks, said Hippocrates, the father of medicine, never contemplated any one into the profession until he took the following solemn oath—"I swear by Apollo, the Waler, by Æsculapius, and all the gods that with purity and holiness I will pass my life and practice; by art, that into whatever house I enter it shall be for the good of the sick, and I will abstain from all arts of mischief and corruption." This oath ought to be given to all of us who enter this line, because if this is strictly observed, we are capable of doing incalculable good to the humanity at large and to the profession in particular. If we adhere to this principle, and show ourselves worthy of the College and the Hospital in which we have been trained, of the country of which we are citizens, and of the profession of which we have become members, and if we practice our art in this spirit we are sure to prosper. Referring to the recent changes in the administration of the College and the Hospital, the speaker said these are the outcome of the healthy agitation of our local medical profession under the guidance of Dr. Meyer, and the agitation is continued with moderation and discretion, as the Union has hitherto done, we are sure to witness many more changes, which will ultimately advance the cause of medical education and of the local medical profession. (Applause.) We must wait, brethren, till we have many more Bnadarjees and Narimans, Dasmukhs and Kuntes before we realise our dreams of being professors and physicians in new colleges and hospitals. In the meantime let us hope that some of our brethren, forgetting all differences, will put their shoulders to the wheel with the whole body of the profession and make the scheme of honorary physicians and surgeons a complete success. In conclusion let me ask you to drink to the success and prosperity of the Medical Profession. (Loud and continued applause.)

Dr. B. H. Dantra, in giving the toast of the Grant Medical College, said:—Gentlemen, if there is one feeling uppermost in our hearts, particularly on an occasion like this, it is that of personal attachment and reverence for the name of our *alma mater*, the Grant Medical College. Gentlemen, it is now nearly 45 years since our college was founded, and during this period it has been doing a most noble and useful work of educating the children of the soil in the western science and art of healing the suffering of the sick. Gentlemen, the number of graduates our College has passed has now gone over 400, no forgetting the number 40 that has just been added to our ranks. A good part of this number has gone round the country, for, I believe, there is no town large or small in this presidency that does not possess even a small number of our medical men. In some cases they have gone beyond the country, for we hear of our brethren practising in Zanzibar, China, Muscat, and even at Australia and England. I think, gentlemen, we will not view with any apprehension the admission of women into our ranks. I am sure they will not be the cause of trouble to men, at least in this sphere. On the contrary they will, as ever, be our helpmates in the task of disseminating the blessings of the medical art. Their work, gentlemen, will be more in a region hitherto unapproached or untouched by medical men. They will, as much with the education they have acquired as with the gentleness, kindness, and persuasiveness of their nature, pierce the dark abodes of superstition and ignorance, and thus bring within the purview of the British medical art a class of patients, who have always commanded our best sympathy and who, to say the least, have suffered but too long and too patiently.

Dr. A. P. Cama gave the toast of the J. J. Hospital. He said:—In this toast I include the Cowasjee Jehangheer Opthalmic Hospital, the Leper, and the Sir. J. J. Obstetric Institution. And I must ask pardon of my Parsee hearers, who form a majority of this night's gathering, for a little indulgence in the self-praise of the very community to which I have the honour to belong, when I say that it is a matter of intense satisfaction and congratulation that there are no less than three large charitable hospitals founded by and bearing the worthy names of Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Cowasjee Jehanghier, and Pestonjee Cama, and that within a very brief period Bombay will boast of two more named after the well-known charitable gentleman, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Bai Motlibai. Our Hindu friends have much reason to be proud of the Gocouldass Teypal Hospital, it being the only hospital of its kind founded by a charitable Hindu gentleman. As regards clinical teaching what the Grant College has done for the theoretical teaching of the profession the J. J. Hospital has done a good deal more for practical clinical work, and as the former has been the *alma mater*, the latter I would call the *alma pater*, if we can coin the expression. Sound clinical teaching should be the *sine qua non* of our hospitals here, and clinical teachers in the words of the celebrated author, Dr. Graves, ought to possess these qualities.

Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, in giving the toast of the guests, said: I wish to say a few words about the scheme of honorary appointments recently introduced in our hospitals. The scheme was once tried in the G. T. Hospital, but it failed an unnatural death in consequence of prejudices and motives harboured by those whose duty it was to promote and make it an accomplished fact. I regret to say that unfounded and false reports were submitted behind the backs of those concerned. They were neither informed nor given an opportunity of repudiating several charges laid to their doors. Moreover, it was a discouraging and grievous circumstance for those earnest and zealous workers to see their own professional reputation marred and their practice injured by the reports having appeared in the daily prints. Had Government guaranteed the safety of their professional reputation, the scheme would have proved a great success ere long. Hence, those who may have an occasion of taking up these honorary posts this time should take a lesson from the past and be more circumspect in working with their anti-scheme colleagues. Of course, for the present, there are many assurances that, when the judicious Government of Lord Reay, in spite of strong opposition, has introduced once more the defunct scheme, there is little danger of a collapse taking place, and when it is so, you, brethren, should not miss the golden opportunity of advancing your studies, with that willingness and earnestness which should be possessed by every individual who aims at true success in the distant future. To turn out a successful surgeon and to gain self-confidence in treating difficult and complicated cases hospital connections are necessary, and when our talented and foresighted Governor, Lord Reay, has in the interests of medical science, the local profession, and the community at large, done more thrown open the doors of our hospitals for you, it will be a sad mistake on your part to flinch from this interesting and instructive work.

Dr. F. E. Davar, in proposing the toast of the Managing Committee, said: That at that late hour and after the splendid intellectual treat they had, it would be sheer cruelty if he attempted to inflict another speech on the gathering. The Managing Committee were so inseparably connected with the Union that when he spoke of the former he spoke of the whole body. He congratulated the Committee on their work of the closing year and referred in a passing way to the initiation taken by them in some important questions. They had made out a strong case for a Pharmacological Laboratory, the discussion of which as well as of the honorary surgeon's scheme was so recent that he did not see the necessity of taking up their time. He then impressed upon them the necessity of a Medical Registration Act for the town of Bombay, if not for the Presidency, and regretted that the authorities did not see the wisdom of passing such an Act. Speaking on this reminded him of another question of vital importance to the medical profession of not only Bombay, but of the whole of India. He reminded his hearers that the Medical Act of 1885 as passed by Parliament amongst other things empowered the General Medical Council to recognise certain Indian and Colonial Universities which granted degrees in Medicine. Ceylon and New Zealand had applied and were recognised, but he was very sorry none of the Indian Universities nor the Union had taken any steps in that direction. However, he hoped it would be the good fortune of the Committee of next year to take up the question. He had an interview with two members of the General Medical Council while in England, and he had their assurance that Bombay had a strong claim to be recognised if they applied through the proper channel. Amongst other work done by the Committee he was happy to inform them that the arrangements about the library were completed and the Managing Committee had succeeded in inducing the worthy donor, Sir Dinshaw Petit, to increase his gift from six to seven thousand rupees. In conclusion he congratulated the Committe on their work; they had done their duty; nay more, they did it well.

Dr. Fakerji R. Bono-setter responded to the toast of the Managing Committee of the Medical Union as follows:—I heartily thank you for your appreciation of the humble services the management has rendered the Union. I assure you, gentlemen, that we have the satisfaction to have tried our best for the general good of the profession and a greater satisfaction that our efforts have met with your approval. Two points require special mentioning. First, our me norialising the Government of India about the Medical Registration Act, which, if we are fortunate enough in getting passed, would retain our professional status—at any rate it would serve to differentiate us from the increasing army of unqualified practitioners. The second point I wish to allude to is the representations we have made to the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, than whom a more sympathetic Governor and a kind-hearted friend of education and of the people does not exist. The scheme of the honorary medical officers for our local hospitals, I early carried out on the lines we had suggested, would, I am sure do much to enhance the prestige of the local medical profession. Though there is some difference of opinion on this point, and although our difference is proverbial, we should sink our personal difference and try to work harmoniously in furthering the cause which the Union has taken up for the good of the profession. The very Union suggests that we should remain combined and present a strong front to all attacks from without, at the same time helping each other, and avoiding all unfair dealings with our professional life. It is a matter of great credit to some of our senior members of the profession who have supported us heartily. Our honorary secretaries have worked energetically and earnestly. I heard it whispered this evening that we should import fresh energy by replacing the secretaries. As regards energy they have enough; and more than enoughs their shoulders are broad and capable of bearing onerous duties. I think we should not rest the old sword which has done us such good service in the past.

Dr. D. B. Master made a few remarks on giving the toast of the President of the Union. He said: Gentlemen, the last though not the least pleasing duty that we have to perform at this festive board is to take the toast of our worthy and respected president, Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee. He is, as you all know, one of the oldest medical men of this city and belongs to that distinguished class of gentlemen who are known to the public as Graduates of the Grant Medical College. Gentlemen, you all know what this class has done to remove the deep-rooted prejudices that were entertained for English medicine when the first batch of Graduates passed out from the Grant Medical College. The path for their own advancement [illegible] of Western medical Art was not strewn with flowers and they had to make many sacrifices in order to gain the confidence of the credulous and ignorant public. They had to contend against not one or two difficulties but against many. For instance, it was believed that English medicines always contained some form of spirit, which belief prevented a large majority of Hindoos and Mahomedans from resorting to them for a number of years; some thousand and one objections, which can't be exactly conceived in these days, were raised to boycot English medicine from our midst. People would object to it because it was prepared by a Christian apothecary and because it was not prepared with well water, but with the Vehar water—decidedly the purer of the two. Very serious objections were raised to applying a mustard plaster, and a small blister over the nape of the neck or on some other part of the body was considered as the last resource of the European healing art. Again, ice, which is now used as almost a daily neccessity, particulary during the hot weather, even by the poorer classes, was considered as the harbinger of cholera and death. Along with these, the most serious obstacle the older Graduates had to overcome was one touching the pockets of the patients. Gentlemen, you all know the cheapness of the native bazar drugs, and the low charges of the so-called hakims and vaids. To compete with these men on unequal terms was a very difficult task for the native pioneers of English medicine in Bombay and other cities, and they had to smooth the way for English medicine by giving advice as well as medicine free of charges in many cases, and I am told that Dr. Dossabhoy treated many poor patients without charging them anything for a number of years while he was living in my locality. Some of his former patients, who occasionally come to me for medical aid, always speak of him with great respect, and sincerely bless him for the kind and gratuitous treatment they had received from him some years ago.

The toast having being honoured, the proceedings terminated.

THE CONGRESS.

We, *Overland Mail*, are able to publish the text of the significant letter which has been addressed to the National Congress by Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., on behalf of Mr. Parnell. Mr. MacNeill, writing from 14, Blackhall Street, Dublin, under date, Dec. 8, says:—

"Sir, I am honoured by your kind invitation to be present at the Indian National Congress of 1888. Special circumstances preclude me from the pleasure of accepting your hospitality this year. As, however, I take a great interest in Indian affairs, I look forward to the gratification of seeing you at work on some future occasion. Mr. Digby (of the Indian Political Agency) has suggested that I should offer some counsel to the Congress Committee. As an Irish representative my sympathies are with the oppressed, among whom I am constrained to number the vast majority of the native population of India. At the same time I felt that the responsibility of tendering advice to them through you should not be undertaken by me without consultation with my distinguished leader, Mr. Parnell. He desires me to say that in his opinion you should use any powers of self-government, however limited, which you possess as means of educational development to fit your masses for a higher and more extended system of Home Rule. He also thinks that every effort should be made to secure seats in the House of Commons for some Indian gentleman who would bring the grievances of their fellow-countrymen with force before that assembly.

I agree with Mr. Parnell in thinking that the best method of instructing the people of Great Britain in Indian affairs lies in the introduction of native Indian statesmen into the House of Commons. I felt this forcibly when my friend the Honourable Dadabhai Naoroji, Lord Salisbury's "black man," who was present under the gallery of the House of Commons during the discussion on the Indian Budget, observed to me when a gentleman on the Ministerial side concluded his speech, "If I had only the opportunity of replying I would confute him in five minutes." Wishing your Congress every success, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. SWIFT MACNEILL,

The Hon. Ajadhia, North Paulit.

It will not have escaped notice, adds the *Overland Mail*, that while the *Times*, *Standard*, and some other papers refer to the above letter, the *Daily News* suppresses any allusion to it, although a copy must have been received by the Gladstonian organ as well as by its contemporaries.

THE ARMY.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the Indian Staff Corps to be Cols.:—

J. Q Goldie, Madras. A. Vallings, Bengal, and S. E. Atkinson, Madras.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols., Royal Artillery to be Cols.:—H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), and J. H. Annand (late Bengal). D. V. Shortland (late Madras) T. A. Davis (late Bengal.)

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Cols. have been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Sir R. B. Sladen, Knight, Madras. H V Mathias, Bengal, and H. G. Thomson, Madras

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 33 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

ON Friday Mr. Inverarity continued his address in Mr. Crawford's defence, and dealt with the cases of Dabir, Vinze, and the Chief of Bhore:—

DABIR'S CASE.

With regard to this case the learned Counsel asked their Lordships to apply the same test that applied in all cases, and to decide whether Dabir was entitled to promotion or whether Mr. Crawford had given him an appointment to which he was not entitled. Applying that test Dabir hardly got any consideration from Mr. Crawford at all; he was not entitled to any promotion, but what he got. His was a good appointment made in the usual routine and according to the practice in the office. The first appointment was an acting appointment, December 20, 1887 at Chopda and was for two months. At the expiration of that period the incumbent for whom he was acting did not return, and he was continued till the 12th of April, and as the man did not still return he was to continue. It was an important point in connection with Mr. Crawford's case that Dabir was not continued there. That was entirely left out by Dabir and Pendse in their examination-in-chief, but it had a very important bearing. Mr. Crawford did not know that there was to be a vacancy at Amalnair; it occurs 3 days after. Dabir had been relieved at Chopda and was on the spot. It was very unfair for Dabir and Pendse to leave out that fact which came out in the cross-examination of the latter at the bottom of page 83 where it was contained in a few passages. That was a very important fact, considering that the allegation was that Mr. Crawford was moving heaven and earth to get this man, who is said to have paid Rs. 3,000, into an appointment. It was not necessary to oust him from the acting appointment at Chopda; at the time he knew he had an appointment into which he could put him. That was in fact entirely left out. Assuming Mr. Crawford had reason to believe he was head carcoon at Chopda that appointment of that year was the most unfair for the purpose of the charge against Mr. Crawford. Yadavrao Satbai, whose story was incredible, invented for the case, and would be found at p. 89. He said that Mr. Crawford told him to write a draft. That conversation would have been material evidence against Hanmantrao. In the Dabir case the charge against Hanmantrao was that he was taking money in connection with this very appointment at Chopda, although examined about the drafts in that case, he did not say a word about any money. Even all the witnesses were taken before Mr. Lee-Warner and that among them was Sardar Jung. The evidence of this witness was sufficient to show that the whole thing was got up before Mr. Lee-Warner ever went to Bhore, and disclosed how the statement first came to be made that the Kharbari who was a Government servant had been sent for from Poona. He had gone to Poona where he would see Yeshwant and other conveners in the office. He returned to Bhore within eight days of Mr. Lee-Warner's arrival. He said he never mentioned the subject to his master and yet when Mr. Lee-Warner did arrive all the witnesses were taken before him. Exhibit D. B. showed as first note of Mr. Crawford's acting contrary to the wishes of the Chief became so objected to the appointment of a Kharbari. In July 1886 before Dada Phatak was appointed, the Chief mentioned a name of his own. According to D. B. 10th July, Mr. Crawford suggested that the nominee, if qualified, would lead to serious complications. This exhibit showed that it referred to another part of the evidence that Mr. Crawford had nothing to do with the appointment of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, a BUILDING with Compound, fit for a small Industry.—Apply to Mr. JAMSETJEE, at Bungalow, No. 261, Delisle Road, opposite Chinchpoogly Station.

TO LET, an Upper-Storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW, Khetwarie Tth Lane, No. 6. Rent, Rs. 85.—Apply to J. D. MODY, B. I. S. N. Co.

TO BE LET, from January next, for two to three months, FURNISHED BUNGALOW at MIDDLE COLABA, facing west. Tennis and Billiard. Use of Carriage.—Apply to W. H. NEBEL & Co., opposite Custom House.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "H.A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a New and Excellent LANDAULETTE by Castorton, London, with single and double Pole, Rs. 1,800.—Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

CRICKET BALLS, guaranteed according to value per dozen extra quality, Re. 12, 1st Rs. 10, 2nd Rs. 8, 3rd Rs. 6. 3 doze carriage free. Cash V. P. —BABA BUKSH and Co., Meerut.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—MONDAY and TUESDAY being the last days of our Xmas Bazaar, we will give two Annas in each rupee as discount on our already noted cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RICH MAJOLICA TABLE LAMPS, Reading Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Wall Lamps, &c., &c. Rich Presentation Lamps, &c., &c.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Fancy Flower Vases, Hand Painted Glass, Photo Frames, Oleograph Pictures, Velvet Jewel Boxes, Paris Sweets, at very reduced Prices.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ltd., No. 65, Meadow Street.

CUSTOMS CLERK.—WANTED an experienced man as above. Parsee, Hindoo, or Eurasian. Must write a good hand. Salary, Rs. 30.—Apply to "V. L." care of this paper.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 290 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to their last returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bomoay Club, Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available.—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and airy. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

OFFICERS COMMANDING.—Large Supplies of Standard ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS on hand, Hand-sewn and Machine-made. Apply to the Godownkeeper, WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Army Agents, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S CAKES FOR THE NEW YEAR are now ready. Also Bon Bon Crackers, Sweets, Mince Pies, Puddings, &c. 7, Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 4 annas.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, 1889. Illustrated. 8 annas, post paid 10 annas. Also Diaries of all sorts.—The BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 1-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all description of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRAND NEW YEAR'S TREE!!! By special request for ONE DAY ONLY—Monday, the 31st inst. Beautiful display of Toys and Novelties. Annas 8 a Ticket. No Blanks. JONES & Co., opposite Oriental Bank, Medows Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilford (Rapid and Ordinary), Edwards (Ordinary and Isochromatic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (30 and 40 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conniebee's Improved Malta Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table in side bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co's Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR BALL GOWNS AND EVENING DRESSES.

THE NEW Silver and Gold Tinsel Nets and Tulles, also the soft draping Kalisto Silks (our specialities), which can be had in all the delicate Art and Evening Shades.

Patterns, Estimates, Self-Measurement Forms post free.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY. } SHOW ROOMS. { East Street, POONA.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
ith an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage 1 ½

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF TEAK RAFTERS PLANKS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th January 1889, at 2 p.m.; in the compound of the New Police Court buildings, on the cruick shank Road, Esplanade; the scaffolding materials, consisting of large quantity of teak rafters, J. Planks, Bamboos, coir lines, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 31, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wares Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned—

The bungalow known as "Lockyer Hall," situated at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement 10,000 square yards or thereabouts at present in the occupation of Messrs. Abdul Rehman Mince & Co.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 31, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Port Trust godown, the undermentioned rice, on account and at the risk of Sa Nagsee Ludha, and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co—

5,200 bags Balum rice.
422 " " rice Akiab hulva.
925 " " bag of 3 maunds.
2,000 " " Chutgam mill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd January, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored silk satin.
2 cases Turkey red cloth.
3 " white doria, gauze, and Victoria lawn.
4 " mulls.
3 " coloured woollen cloth.
3 " shirtings.
1 bale " half hose.

On account of the concerned—

25 bales mule twist, No. 30.

On account of Hajee Mohmed Hajee Ismail—

99-99—1-4—4 cases superfine cloth.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 31, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
4 " " jacconets.
3 " damask.
5 " prints.
10 cases coloured handkerchieves.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of axes, hooks, chisels, crowbars, hammers, sick-axes, &c.

A few articles of household furniture, consisting of chairs, couches, wardrobe, round table, single cot dinner service glasses and tumblers, breakfast service, cooking stoves, &c.

By order of Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., and on account and at the risk of Shambudyal Sriram, Delhi.

501
WHN 1 case 30 pieces broad-cloth.
No. 52
501
WHN 2 cases each 16 pieces tweeds.
56-57

On account and at the risk of Hassum Bawamia—

HB 387—3 cases mouth harmoniums, smoking pipes, &c
HB 734-1 " "
HB387—1 case toy watches."

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 " new canoe-shaped landau.
1 " high dogcart.
1 beautiful high caste grey Arab horse, 3 years, 14-2, broken in harness and in perfectly sound condition.
1 beautiful high caste chestnut Arab horse, 3 years, 15-3, in perfectly sound condition.
1 Gujrat cow with 2 calves.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, 1889, to the highest bidders, positively without reserve for the entire stock of mirrors, recently received per steamer "Hawkhurst" and specially manufactured by L. Hartmann and Co. of all sizes and descriptions, at 4 Medows Street, Fort.

AT 3 P.M.

On Saturday, the 5th January 1889.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 5th January, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of stores, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 31, 1888.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Darwin, 1,638 tons, Captain B Williams, cleared on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo for Antwerp.

THE Wilson line steamer Chicago, 2,728 tons, Captain J Morgan, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo from Hull.

THE P and O steamer Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain Charles Gadd, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong, laden with a general cargo.

THE British steamer Atrato, 2,066 tons, Captain J R Gordon, from London, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening, laden with a general cargo via Kurachi.

THE British steamer Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain J R, Snell, arrived in port on Friday with a cargo of 3,582 tons coals from Cardiff for the B B & C I Ry. Company. The vessel is consigned to Captain.

THE Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain R N Phillips, arrived in port on last Saturday morning from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr McNab, as a first class passenger.

THE British steamer Essex, 1,675 tons, Captain A H Burgess, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (Nov 30), laden with 2,860 tons coals for the B B & C I Ry. Company. The steamer is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE British India steamer Purulia, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with mails and the following passengers:—Mr L B Kerg, Mr V V Bapat, and Mrs H Savage, for Karachi; Mr Ebrahim bin Ameer and friend, for Falia; and about 70 on deck for several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Qn. Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1750	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Huntsman	1448	Outside	—	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Aspatria	1891	G. Veale	P	C. Edulji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O.S.N. Co.
" Bisagno	1419	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Recta (s)	Snell	Cardiff.
	K. Roodrin (brig).	Nakoda	Mandvie.
29	Essex (s)	Burgess	Cardiff, Nov. 30.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.
	Peninsular (s)	Wyatt	London, Dec. 7.
30	Chicago (s)	Morgan	Hull, Nov. 21.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	London, Nov. 25.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie	Aves	Marmagao.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Noorjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta and Coast.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	Hongkong.
	Darwin (s)	Williams	Antwerp.
	Purulia (s)	Shepherd	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	H.M.S. Euphrates	Pattisson	Portsmouth.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
" Recta, for Dunkirk.
" Canara, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.
ARRIVALS.
21 Nevasa s ..... Jones ..... Poorce. Dec. 23.
Kistna s ..... Leope ..... Rangoon, Dec. 17.
Umballa s ..... Withers ..... Bombay, Dec. 4.
Nuddea s ..... Cave ..... Singapore, Dec. 12.
23 Shahjehan s ..... Burleigh ..... Calcutta, Dec. 5.
W. D. Wallett ..... Healy ..... Zanzibar, Nov. 1.
Rajara ..... Lloyd ..... Singapore, Nov. 22.
Franklin ..... Menard ..... Reunion, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamer Hurworth.
Dec. 25.—Steamers Patna and Clan Macarthur. Ships Kirkeudbrightshire and George T. Hay.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
27 Clan Macarthur s ..... Calcutta.
Dec. DEPARTURE.
26 Goolpara s ..... Rangoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 29.

10 p.m. .. .. 73·5

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

6 a.m. .. .. 69·1
10 a.m. .. .. 75·4
2 p.m. .. .. 81·2
4 p.m. .. .. 79·9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Moberly, Captain, R A, off leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 28.

Dolphin, Captain, King's Own Regt, on station leave, from Karachi.
Nunn, Lieut, Worcester Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Proudfoot, Captain, 9th Bombay L I, on leave, from Satara.
Hodgkinson, Captain B V R Corps, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

King, Lieut, Royal Irish Regt, on leave, to Nowshera.
Robotham, Captain, A P D, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Macbay, Major, Marine Battalion, on leave, to Poona.
Macpherson, 2nd Lieut, Warwickshire Regt, to join 1st appointment, to Meerut.
Spilsbury, Captain, R E, on leave, to Matheran.

DECEMBER 30.

Birch, Colonel, 9th Bombay L I, off leave, to Satara.
Proudfoot, Captain, 9th Bombay L I, off leave, to Satara.
Hughes, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave to Khandalla

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 21st Dec. 1888.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Comins, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant. Dated 9th May 1887.

Lieutenant A. W. de Wilton, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master, vice Comins. Dated 20th October 1888.

35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant R. G. Burton, supernumerary on the establishment, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Tweddell, vacated on appointment to the Assam Commission.

(Lieutenant Burton will be graded in the Regiment above Lieutenant C. A. Edwards and below Lieutenant C. R. A. Bond.)

2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.—Lieutenant S. R. Master, Wing Officer to be Quarter-Master, vice Ommanney, vacated.

Royal Engineers.—Captain A Heathcote, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations Part I, para 265, and Part II, para 513 (j); and on arrival he will report himself to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave.—

Royal Artillery.—Captain P. L. Williams-Foote, No 2 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieutenant A. B. King, to Bombay, from 17th December 1888 to 15th January 1889, on urgent private affairs.

Derbyshire Regiment.—Lieutenant P. S. M. Burlton (Wing Officer on probation 39th Bengal Infantry), to Umballa and Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mac Call, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, for one year, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

IT is to be hoped, remarks the *Overland Mail* that the scheme of the 1851 Commissioners to rob the India Museum of its entrance galleries—the most popular part of the building—will not be sanctioned without further inquiry. Whear that General Donnelly, the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, is strongly opposed to any interference with the present arrangement, and that the meeting of the Committee of Advice, held yesterday afternoon, was unanimous in taking the same view. Let alone the injury that might be done in other ways, it is doubtful if the Museum can be evicted without causing irreparable damage to some of its most important collections. For instance, certain of the magnificent architectural specimens are solidly built into the fabric, and cannot be removed without recourse to blasting operations. We hear that among those who attended yesterday's meeting were four members of the India Council, Colonel Yule, Sir John Strachey, General Richard Strachey, R.E., and Sir Alfred Lyall. Their opinion will, no doubt, carry great weight with Lord Cross, and, at all events, lead to a thorough reconsideration of the question. We believe that the reason given by the Commissioners for their sudden and surprising action is that the galleries are wanted for the School of Needlework!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

THE continuance of greater ease in the London Money Market is marked by a further considerable advance of ½ per cent. in Consols yesterday at 97¼. Silver continues to move upward, and was 3-16d. per oz. higher at 42¾d.; but Rupee Securities at £66½ and £70⅜ for Fours and 4½ per cents, respectively, were the same as on Thursday. Indian Sterling Loan also was unchanged at 106¾. An extra allotment of Council Bills on Bombay to the amount of two lakhs was made at 1s. 4 11-32d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on Thursday's rate. The weekly Specie shipment consisted of £110,000, all Silver, for this port.

There has been but little change in Oil Seeds. Linseed was still from 5 tons, and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes; but other quotations come unaltered. Rapeseed continued dull, but without change in value. For Poppyseed the old rates are given. The firmer feeling in the Wheat Market was sustained, but quotations come as before. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,420,000 quarters, which shows an increase of 70,000 bales finee the previous Friday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats having become dull; but neither in spot or arrival American Cotton, nor in East Indian, was there any change in rates.

The Manchester Market had been firm, and in the quotations wired by Reuter we note an advance of 1½d. in 39in. 7 and 8¼lbs., 45in. 9lbs., and 54in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings of good quality; and of 1d. in 39in. Jacconets, 45in. Mulls, and 3 and 5¼lbs. Madapollams. 40s. Mule Twist was unaltered at 8¾d. per lb.

Owing to the Christmas holidays, the week's business in Liverpool was on a small scale, the total sales having been 30,000 bales; and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded 21,000 bales. The Imports were 1,19,000 bales, against 1,52,000 bales received in the preceding week. The total stock increased during the week by 72,000 bales, and instead of being less, it had become greater by 27,000 bales, than at the corresponding time last year; though, as against 1886 there was still a deficiency of 42,000 bales, as shown by the annexed figures. "The stock of Surats had diminished by 7,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 40,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 180,000 bals since the previous Friday, and the figurs for this and last year continue to draw nearer together at a rapid rate the deficiency now apparent in the present supply being only 193,000 bales, as will be seen from our usual comparative statement, and the greater portion of this must be credited to East Indian Cotton, the visible supply of which is 153,000 bales less than at this time last season. Compared with 1886 the total visible supply is still 302,000 bales less. Prices in Liverpool stood yesterday on precisely the same level as on the previous Friday, both for Americans and Surats; but compared with last year, the price of Mid-American had further declined 1-16d., making it 3d. lower, while as against 1886 it was still higher by ½d. per lb.

The Liverpool Market closed quiet all round this afternoon; total Sales 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Imports 15,000 bales, quotations quite unchanged. The market will be closed for the New Year holidays till Wednesday.

New York was unchanged yesterday as to the spot price; but March Futures were 5 points lower at 9·64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales, bringing the week's total to 241,000 bales, and making the falling off this year 360,000 bales compared with last year, and 137,000 bales as against 1886, which is a diminution of the comparative decrease in each case since last week. To-day's message reports Mid.-Uplands still at 9¾ cents, but Futures 4 points further down at 9·60 cents. The Receipts were 34,000 bales against 25,000 bales last year, and the same quantity the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	241,000	188,000	235,000
" exports to U. K.	54,000	94,000	90,000
" " Continent	82,000	35,000	72,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,088,000	3,993,000	3,745,000
" exports to U. K. " "	1,31,,000	1,398,000	1,430,000
" " Cont. " "	924,000	1,052,000	861,000
Stock in the Ports	993,000	1,050,000	1,108,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,91,000	3,132,730	3,214,490
" Surats	111,000	297,140	248,170

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	630,000	643,830	672,010
" London	67,000	34,300	13,000
American Afloat	210,000	275,000	283,000
East Indian "	23,000	10,000	23,000
	897,001	9,1,830	993,700
Price of Mid-Americans	5¼d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.

Our market for the staple opened this morning with a very quiet, not to say dull feeling, with little or no enquiry at previous rates, but sellers having shown a disposition to lower their pretensions in order to induce business, buyers, chiefly for local requirements, came forward in the afternoon part of the day, and considerable transactions, aggregating some 4,500 bales were reported, about half being ready new stuff, consisting of Akola, at Rs. 205-7; Pachora, at Rs. 201¼-4; Jalgaum, at Rs. 210½; Dhulia; at Rs. 196½; and Bengals, at Rs 175-80; and the rest contracts in "Good" and "Fally Good" Khangaum, for February delivery, at Rs. 206 and Rs. 213, respectively; Barsee, for the same delivery, at Rs. 208; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 227; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 200 per candy. The Market closed dull with prices generally at least Re 1 per candy lower.

WHEAT has been neglected by exporters, and only a few small transactions have transpired, the tone of the market being quiet and prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported in *Lin* and *Rape*, and the feeling is steady at our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,232 bales.
Wheat	20,463 cwt.
Linseed	5,299 "
Rapeseed	995 "
Gingelly	4,945 "
Groundnuts	557 "

FREIGHTS are weak and buyers scarce, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further advance in Silver at home and supported by a firmer market in Calcutta, opened with a firmer feeling this morning which has been sustained to the close, a fair amount of business having been done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¾d. for January-February delivery, 1s. 4 19-32d. for March-April, and 1s. 4 9-16 for May delivery. Ready Bank Telegraphic has been available at 1s. 4 13-32d, and forward to the end of April at 1s. 4¾d., but the enquiry for remittance has been rifling. The market closed at the following rates to reopen on Wednesday after the New Year holidays.

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	1s. 4 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	1s. 4¾d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	1s. 4¾d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	1s. 4½ to 19-32d. "
Francs do.	175‡	176‡.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and rather weak all day at 97⅞ quoted for Four per cents. both for money and for account, with sellers at the rate both for the January and February settlements; but we have not heard of much business passing on any line 103¾ is nominally quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—The market remains closed for the holidays till Wednesday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 31, 1888.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 7-30 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4. p.m.

John Connon School cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

There will be Skeleton Company Drill for officers and N.C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

2. No. 2750 Vol. J. A. Glaskin having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "A" Company.

3. The Proficiency class will commence on Thursday, 3rd January, at 6 p.m. All candidates are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

Bombay, December 31, 1888.

1. The Battery will not take part in the Proclamation Parade to-morrow.

2. There will be no drills this week except on Saturday, when there will be repository exercise at Head-quarters, at 4-30 p.m.

3. No. 44, Gunner W. Proctor has been granted leave of absence for 3 months from the 29th inst.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Vol. Artillery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—DE SMIDT—Dec 5, Horace Carlyon Evans, Lieut, Royal Marine Light Infantry, son of Col H M Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, to Louise Blanche, child of John de Smidt, M D, of Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope.

HUNT—CARTER—Dec 4, in London, Edwin Hunt, of Munzerabad, Mysore, to Mary Beatrice, daughter of late John H Carter, of the Ben C S.

DEATHS.

BROOSHOOFT—Dec 11, at Chippenham-road, St Peter's-park, Charlotte, widow of late Lieut W E Brooshooft, 35th Regt, Indian Army, and daughter of late Sir S Toller, Advocate-Gen of Madras, aged 85.

ELPHINSTON—Nov 28, at Chewton Glen, Christchurch, Alexr Elphinston, Esq, late H E I C S, son of John Elphinston, Esq, member of Council in India, aged 87.

FITZMAURICE—Dec 10, at Tunbridge Wells, Major J C Fitzmaurice, formerly Assistant Commissioner, Dehra, Guzara, Khan, Trans Indus, aged 67.

HOUGHTON—Dec 6, at Powis-square, K

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. John Bright has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave his bed.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL GRENFELL.

SUAKIN, Dec. 28.

General Grenfell, with some cavalry, two black battalions, and the Welsh Regiment, made a reconnaissance towards Handoub and Hasheen, and having filled up the Arab wells and burned some huts, returned to Camp.

PERSIA AND THE RIVER KARUN.

TEHERAN, Dec. 29.

The Note from the Persian Government regarding the navigation of the River Karun has been issued. The Note is milder than was expected and comprises twenty four Rules. The stay of vessels in the River is limited to the time necessary for loading and unloading. Steamers are to pay a toll of seven pence per ton and sailing vessels half that amount. There are heavy fines for a breach of any of the Rules.

ANOTHER GHASTLY MURDER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A boy of eight years of age has been found murdered at Bradford. The body is mutilated in a more barbarous manner than were any of the bodies of the Whitechapel victims.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Viscount Eversley is dead.

[Eversley, Lt. Visct., (Utd. Kgdm.) Creat., 1857; Percy Wyndham, 1839; G. C. B. (civil), 1885.—Charles Shaw-Lefevre, eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (who represented Reading in Parliament) by the only dau. and heir of Mr. John Lefevre, Esq., of Heckfield, Hants. Born in Bedford Square, 1794; mar 1817, youngest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Samuel Whitbread, and granddau maternally of the 1st Earl Grey (she died 1857); was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A., 1815; M. A., 1819; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1819; is High Steward of Winchester; in 1839 was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and on that occasion was sworn in a privy councillor; was re-elected speaker in 1841, 1847, and 1852; created a peer, with a pension of 4,000*l.* a year for life, on retiring from the office in 1857; appointed governor and capt-general of the Isle of Wight, and governor of Carisbrook Castle, Oct. 1857; 2nd church estates commissioner, 1858-9; ecclesiastical commissioner, Aug. 1859; was M. P. for Downton in 1830, and for Hants from 1831 to 1857; appointed a deputy-lieut. of that co. 1854; lieut.-col. commandant of the Hants Yeomanry 1831, and aide-de-camp to the Queen for the yeomanry service, with the rank of col. in that force. Is descended from the Lefevres (who came over to England from the neighbourhood of Rouen, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes), through his mother, Helena, the only child of Mr. John Lefevre of Hampshire, this lady mar. Mr. Charles Shaw, who assumed the name of Lefevre.]

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The deliberations of the Congress were resumed to-day at Lowther Castle at eleven o'clock. The President intimated that to-day was the birthday of Mr. Gladstone, and proposed that a telegram in the following terms be sent:—"Congress of fourteen hundred delegates from all part of India congratulate you and trust you may by the blessing of God enjoy many happy returns." The proposal was received with loud cheers, which were renewed again and again, and it was agreed unanimously that the message be sent at once.

Dr. Jesserakdam proposed the first resolution, "That the Congress is of opinion that the first duty of the British Government in India is to foster and encourage education as well as other branches, and that in as the declaration made by a recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of education is calculated to encourage the tendency to reduce the Imperial expenditure on education and withdraw from the control of it, it becomes necessary to urge upon the Government the extreme importance of increasing, at any rate not decreasing, the present expenditure on education, continuing the control of educational institutions of all kinds now existing." This was carried.

It was next resolved "That having regard to the poverty of the people the importance of encouraging the indigenous manufactures, and that Government be urged to delay no longer in the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country. This also was agreed to.

It was then decided that the foregoing resolutions be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Viceroy, urging upon His Excellency that the reforms suggested be effected, and if necessary Government should first institute an enquiry into the matters forming the subjects of these resolutions and that enquiry be made as speedily as possible by a Parliamentary Committee.

The next resolution was to the effect that the Congress having watched with interest and sympathy the exertions made in England for the total abrogation of the laws and rules relating to the reservation and prostitution in India place on record their appreciation of the services thus rendered to the country, and desire to co-operate by all means in their power towards the attainment of that laudable object. This too was carried.

It was also moved and agreed that no subject be allowed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed in Congress by the President to the introduction of which Hindoos or Mahomedans object, and if after the discussion of any subject Hindoos or Mahomedans are opposed to the resolution, that the resolution be dropped, provided that the rule refer only to subjects with regard to which the Congress has not already pronounced its opinion.

Mr. Hume was re-appointed General Secretary to the Congress for the next year. Mr. Hume received an ovation on rising to address the meeting.

It was announced that the Punjab delegates were anxious that the next Congress be held at Lahore. They had subscribed themselves fifteen thousand rupees towards the expenses.

Looking to the convenience of all parts of the country it was, however, decided to decline the offer and hold the next Congress either in Bombay or Poona.

Pandit Ajudyanath moved that a vote thanks be accorded to the President. The proposition was received with great enthusiasm. crowds standing and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Yuille, replying, said he not only deemed it a proper thing to attach himself to the Congress, but esteemed it an honour. He was sure that in a year or two the main principles on which the Congress was based would be recognised by the high authorities.

The proceedings were concluded with hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress.

A social conference will be held to-morrow.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

To-day Mr. Inverarity concluded his address in Mr. Crawford's defence. He urged the Commission to acquit the accused, whose brilliant career could not be overlooked or treated as counting for nothing. He was willing to believe that Government intended not to deal unfairly with his client, but at the same time it could not be denied that they had acted unfairly to Mr. Crawford, more especially at the outset of the proceedings. He was, however, sure that the Commission would consider what he had said and discuss the charges laid against Mr. Crawford. The evidence for defence will be gone into on Monday. Mr. Crawford, his son, Mr. Gungaram Bhow, pleader, Mr. Reennold Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, Mr. Grant, Collector, and the Parsee liquor contractor will be called as witnesses. At the conclusion of the evidence the Advocate-General will again address the court.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The down train from Madras to Palavoram on the South Indian Line was standing on siding at St. Thomas' Mount Station last night waiting for the up train to pass when the up train ran on to the siding. A collision ensuing both trains sustained severe shock.

The rolling stock and permanent way were considerably damaged, and the line was blocked for five hours. Several passengers were shaken, but none seriously injured.

The policeman, who, it is believed, is to blame, has been arrested.

THE KARENNI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

Reinforcements consisting of 50 of the 1st Cheshire and 100 of the 7th Madras Regiments, sent to Lower Burma Column, under Col. Hervey, are now encamped at Papun on the Yonzaleen River. The Karennis having showed a disposition to raid, Col. Hervey ordered an advance only after having secured British territory from attack and only so far towards objective Bawkeke as he can maintain his communications. The extra force sent is believed to be sufficient to ensure this. On the occasion of the Karenni attack on the 19th inst. on Kyoukmyat the police repulsed the enemy, but failed to prevent their carrying off the loot. The Inspector of Police at Kolido on the 21st inst. encountered a party of the enemy at Kyawatah, half-way between Kyoukmyat and Kolido, and drove them across the Salween. The next day the Inspector attacked another body of 300 men going up the river in boats, but the result is unknown.

There are rumours of a force of Karennis assembling at Pazoung with the object of opposing Colonel Hervey's advance. It is evident that Sawlapaw is preparing for active resistance.

The northern column under General Collett has advanced to Saga from Fort Stedman, all the forces concentrating there, and then moving on towards Sawlon.

The *Rangoon Gazette*'s special correspondent with the force says that they expect to meet the enemy on the 31st near Lowiker, that the Karennis, having slaughtered sacred animals and distributed their flesh, is a clear indication that a stubborn resistance will be made.

Everything has been done to get Sawlapaw to submit. Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, even went to Pobya, four days' journey from Sawlapaw's place, but the latter declined to meet him, and is now fortifying all the passes and roads to his territory, also his palace at Sawlon by an inner stockade of heavy teak timber and an outer line of earthwork.

The chief obstacles in the road is crossing the Powchoung Creek, 9 miles from Sawlon, 160 yards wide, about 13 feet deep, and very rapid.

People between Saga and Karenni, having such dread of Sawlapaw's power, are unwilling to assist our forces, though perfectly ready to welcome his downfall, as he has played the tyrant for many years.

It is reported at Saga that the Western Karennis have joined the Eastern, but the report is unconfirmed and very improbable, unless the Western, being helpless from want of ammunition, as reported by a missionary correspondent about two months ago, are forced to join.

INSURRECTION OF THE YAU CHINS.

The Chins in the Yau country have broken out in insurrection about Gungawkan and Saga. A force of 100 British and 20 Native Infantry are being despatched from Pokoko Thiber. It is reported that 1,000 Chins are concerned.

Major Shepherd, with 200 of the Norfolk Regiment, left Mandalay on the 28th, also for the Chin Frontier.

LORD REAY AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 30.

H. E. the Governor arrived here yesterday, and was presented with an address by the Municipality. To-day His Excellency visited the jail and hospital and will hold a levée to-morrow, and afterwards leaves for Mahableshwar.

ELPHINSTONIANS AT HYDRABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDRABAD (SIND), Dec. 20.

A *conversazione* to celebrate the annual Elphinstonian social gathering was held to-day. The Hon. K. T. Telang's speech at the Bombay Elphinstonian gathering on the Government educational policy was read, and great sympathy was expressed.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29,

THIRD DAY.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 1,500 added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. Second to receive Rs. 300. Third to save Starting Stakes. A Hurdle Race for Country-breds 13-2 and under, and other Ponies 13-2 and under. Country-breds 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs., allowed for every ½ inch below those heights. 1½ mile over 6 flights of hurdles.

Lord Wm. Beresford's g a h Shamshad..... 1
Mr. Wemmer's d aust m Enid..... 2
Mr. Cousens's ch p Amear..... 3

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Rs. 5,000 in specie, presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar and 1 Sweepstake of Rs. 50. Money and a Starting Sweepstake of Rs. 100. Second horse to receive Rs. 750, and, if there are 8 starters, the Third to receive Rs. 250 out of the entire Stakes. Weight for age and class. 1¼ mile.

Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's br a h Moorhouse 1
Capt. Warner's b e c Lord Harry..... 2
Lord Wm. Beresford's b g Myall King..... 3

THE ECLIPSE PONY STAKES.—Rs. 7,000, added to a Starting Sweepstake of Rs. 150. Second to receive Rs. 1,000. Third Rs. 500 out of the entire Stakes. For Country-breds 13-3 and under, and other Ponies 13-2 and under. 13-3 Country-breds and 13-2 Ponies to carry 9 st., 3 lbs. allowed for ½ inch below those heights. ¾ mile.

Lord Wm. Beresford's g c m Venus..... 1
Col. Simpson's b e p Mille..... 2
Col. Simpson's b e p Marquise..... 3

THE SANDOWN PARK STAKES.—Rs. 2,500 added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 50. Second horse to receive Rs. 600, and Third Rs. 200 out of the entire Stakes. Handicap for all horses. 5 furlongs.

Capt. Warner's br e c Blanchland..... 1
Maharajah of Durbhangah's br c m Vitarba.. 2
Mr. Cressmore's b a u g Red Deer..... 3

(SELLING STAKES.)

Mr. E. Weeks' b a u g Faugh-a-Ballagh..... 1
Capt. Warner's Clarion..... 2
Messrs. Apcar und Gasper's br a u h Basil.. 3

THE MARTIN STAKES.—Rs. 2,000 added to a Starting Sweepstake of Rs. 50. Second horse to receive Rs. 400 out of the entire Stakes. Third to save his Starting Stake. A handicap for Arab and Country-bred horses. 1 mile.

Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's b ch h Republican 1
Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's br ch h Sabot... 2
Mr. Albery's c h h Agitator..... 3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hooghly arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice from Hongkong left this morning for Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	5-3½
8½ lbs. „	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist.....	8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	96½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106⅞
Bar Silver.....	42⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	33,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	119,000	„
„ „ „ Surats...	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton.....	630,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	33,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London..	4,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 29.—Barometric changes are small and somewhat irregular to-day. A very slight depression covers the Indus Valley from Mooltan to Jacobabad. A feeble cyclonic circulation is established in Sind and South-West Punjab. It is apparently of very little importance. Winds are very light and variable in Northern and Central India, and temperature has increased slightly. There is slight cloud in all districts, except Bombay and Sind. The mean minimum temperature in the Punjab last night was thirty-seven degrees and at the hill stations in Upper India last night it was from one to nine degrees warmer than the adjacent plains.

Dec. 30.—Pressure has decreased over the whole of India, except in the Indus Valley, where it has increased briskly. The pressure is highest at Peshawar. The shallow depression in the Indus Valley has filled up. Pressure is somewhat in defect in Burma and Assam, and along the foot of the hills as far west as Bareilly. There is a moderate increase of temperature generally, except in Sind, North Punjab, and West Rajputana; rapid fall at the hill stations. Quetta and Murree report very low temperature last night. The skies have cleared and are free from cloud over all India, except in Assam and South Madras. There were a few very light showers at Peshawar and Murree yesterday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has not yet been turned out of the Carlton, and there is no truth in the rumour that he is meditating a long disappearance from the political world. The statement emanating from the *Central News*, that his lordship was about to start on a protracted trip to South America turns out to be what your local contemporary would call a cock and bull story. So far from feeling himself under a cloud and under the necessity to go into retirement for a time, the member for South Paddington is in rather a jubilant mood, as he is entitled to be. The fact that Her Majesty's Government have upon further consideration decided to increase the British portion of the Suakin Expeditionary Force more than justifies the action taken by Lord Randolph on Tuesday week. That many Conservatives would like to see him expelled from the leading Conservative Club is undeniable, and the feeling against him in Ministerial circles is even more bitter now than it was ten days ago. But the more thoughtful of the members of the Tory Party are averse to making a martyr of the high priest of Tory Democracy. They say that his unfriendliness to the Government is only a temporary aberration, and that in a short space he may be as hot in their favour as he is now decidedly cold. An incident that occurred in the House of Lords a few days since has attracted much attention. His lordship was standing near the throne when the Marquis of Salisbury left the House of Commons for a few moments. On his departure and return the Prime Minister passed within two feet of his former colleague, but on both occasions studiously avoided taking the slightest notice of him. Whether this was quite wise on the part of Lord Salisbury is open to doubt. Lord Randolph's following in the House of Commons certainly does not appear to be a numerous one, but in the country, among those who have nothing to expect in the shape of personal favours from the Ministry, there is still a sneaking fondness for the noble lord. It is not without significance that no word of complaint against his conduct in regard to the Suakin difficulty has been uttered by a single Conservative Association throughout the United Kingdom, and I see that Sir Lewis Pelly's constituents, who, curiously enough, met in the school room of a Dissenting Chapel while expressing "entire approval of the policy of Her Majesty's Government," have proclaimed *urbi et orbi* their "unabated confidence" in the hon. and gallant gentleman "as member of Parliament." Sir Lewis, as might have been expected from him, treated his friends quite frankly. He defended his action in seconding Lord Randolph Churchill's motion for the adjournment of the House; declared that he could not see the wisdom of the Egyptian campaign; admitted that he was not ashamed of the vote he had given; and expressed his willingness "to abide the consequences if his constituents thought he had done wrong or been inconsistent." The constituents, judging from the resolution they adopted, are scarcely the people to accuse anybody of "inconsistency," and they prudently abstained from charging their representative with an offence of which they themselves were the more guilty of the two. Although the Cabinet have given way on the specific question raised in the debate of the 4th, Lord Randolph is not satisfied. He intends next Monday to put a question to the First Lord of the Treasury, which is not unlikely to increase the embarrassments of the Government. His lordship wishes to know what is the estimated extra charge upon the Egyptian revenues on account of the recent despatch of British and Egyptian troops to Suakin, and whether, in view of the following statement, made by the Marquis of Salisbury on March 16:—"I do not think that the retention of Suakin is any advantage to the Egyptian Government. Speaking from the point of view of that Government's own interest, I should say 'Abandon Suakin at once'—Her Majesty's Government intend to impose upon Egyptian revenues the whole or any part of the cost incurred recently in the defence of Suakin. It is unfortunate for Ministers that these fresh operations in the Soudan have been commenced whilst Parliament is sitting and their customary good luck has for once deserted them. Each time the House meets they have to answer a volley of questions suggested by the operations and are further confronted below the gangway by additional disadvantages that their present policy is opposed to their past declarations; that the country generally hates the Soudan in the same sense that Lord Randolph employed that rather misleading phrase"; and that even in the most Jingo of the music halls it would be impossible for the poet Macdermott to raise a cheer for the spirited policy of the Government on the Red Sea littoral, or the East coast of Africa. There is a very strong opinion prevalent that in this matter the Government have too easily been persuaded by irresponsible authorities in Cairo to adopt warlike measures and the character of Mr. W. H. Smith's answers as such as to increase rather than allay the uneasy feeling existing in the public mind. Lord Randolph told a member of the *Pall Mall* staff yesterday that he was opposed to the abandonment of Suakin, and no politician of any standing has had the boldness to advocate a policy of entire withdrawal, but nine out of ten of the experts hold that there would be no difficulty at all if the Government had availed themselves of their opportunities of holding a friendly conference with the surrounding tribes. If Lord Salisbury has not a better answer to this charge than has yet been presented, it may go very hard with the Ministry.

The Liberals confidently predict that the Government will fall to pieces on its alliance with Prince Bismarck, and certainly the news from Zanzibar this week is not altogether of an amusing character. There is a good deal of sympathy felt for the Indian traders, who have suffered so much through German mismanagement, and some people, whose judgments are formed rather hastily, indignantly ask whether the Asiatic subjects of Her Majesty are not as much entitled to our protection as African slaves. Mr. John Morley in his much-talked of speech in Finsbury the other night threw suspicion on the assumed motives of the blockade. The right hon. gentleman does not believe in the theory that we are helping Germany merely to prevent the exportation of captured negroes from Africa. He thinks that we are being made the instruments of Germany's ambition. This will probably be the key-note of the coming organized attack on Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. The supposed attitude of France *vis-a-vis* of our proceedings is causing some anxiety. With regard to the blockade, Count Herbert Bismarck is reported to have complained that she was disobliging, and there is an expectation in some quarters that her dissatisfaction with England for coming to the rescue of Germany will manifest itself in an awkward manner when it becomes necessary to send fresh troops to Egypt to take the place of those ordered on active service. The alarming news that Emin Pasha has been delivered by his treacherous followers to the Mahdi, and that the white traveller, believed to be Stanley, has also fallen into the hands of the Arab leader, has added to the excitement caused by the re-opening of the Soudan question. Altogether the outlook is not very hopeful. On the Continent, too, the aspect of affairs is decidedly more gloomy than it was a few weeks ago, but well-informed quarters there is no disposition to take *au serieux* the more alarming prognostications we receive from foreign capitals. The cry of "Wolf!" has been so often raised that persons previously disturbed are now a little incredulous. A distinguished stranger, who is well-known for his intimate acquaintance with Continental politics, talking yesterday about the pessimistic tone of the newspaper representatives abroad, sarcastically said, "Do not believe what they say." These sensational reports owe their appearance mainly to the fact that each of the correspondents has at his command a private wire and feels bound to make use of it!

Apart from foreign politics, the proceedings of the House of Commons have afforded cope for plenty of comment. The quarrel between Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Bradlaugh on the question of the Employers' Liability Bill was serious while it lasted. Mr. Bradlaugh's action was much resented by his Liberal colleagues, but he seems to have been forgiven, for I hear that a few days after the edifying squabble the junior member for Northampton was elected a member of the National Liberal Club. I believe that when the Club was first established Mr. Bradlaugh was a candidate for membership; but whether his name was withdrawn or rejected I am not in a position to say. If he remains a Liberal, we shall probably hear some day of his being admitted to the Reform Club. I say if he remains a Liberal, for who knows what will happen when that great reconstitution of political parties, which Mr. Bradlaugh for one, I fancy, believes in, comes about. It is rumoured that when Mr. Bradlaugh was first informed of Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary having joined Mr. Schnadhorst's staff, he exclaimed, "Well, I am surprised. I shall expect next to hear that I have joined the Conservative party." "Why not?" some of your readers may ask. The reference to the National Liberal Club reminds me that the affairs of that institution have been in everybody's mouth this week. The Tory papers have—partly, perhaps in revenge for the capital which the Liberals have been and are making out of the "Black Man" incident, written as if the announcement of Lord Hartington's resignation would shake the Club and the Liberal party to its very foundation. But it so happens that Lord Hartington has not yet formally resigned. He intends to go out, but he has not told the officials of the Club if he has such an intention. He will probably take a dozen members, chiefly M. P.'s, with him. Lord Hartington has many other Clubs to resign, but as the bulk of the Unionist members belong to no other Club, they will hesitate before giving up comforts and conveniences that they can get nowhere else. I have just this moment heard that Lord Hartington and the more prominent of his followers who are connected with the Club have definitely resigned. I believe that the last straw which broke the Unionist camel's back was the reception given to Earl and Countess Compton in the Club on the night of the Holborn Election. Numerically the defection is not large, and it will be more than compensated for by an accession of Liberals in sympathy with the majority of the party.

There has been a rupture in the Woman's Suffrage party as well as in the National Liberal Club, leading to the threatened secession of Mrs. Fawcett and her friends. It is not easy for a mere male outsider to understand what all the bother is about, but it would seem that Mrs. Fawcett foresees some advantage to the Liberal Party by her defeat the other day. By the way, some amusement has been created by the curt manner in which Lord Randolph has refused to follow the Marquis of Salisbury on the question of the enfranchisement of the fair sex. Before the Prime Minister actually produces his Bill, it would be advisable for him to ascertain whether the view of one of his "props," Sir Henry James, are the same as when he described the Woman Suffragists as "social failures." One of his opponents, a lady of considerable personal attractions, retorted, though, of course, in more elegant language, "you're another." This is literally true. Moreover, while the ex-Attorney-General's antagonist has since submitted to the bonds of holy matrimony, Sir Henry is, I believe, a bachelor still.

If Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji has not attained the highest pinnacle of fame, he is not far from it. Resolutions of sympathy—"sympathy" indeed:—; invitations to dine at leading political clubs; and urgent requests to speak at public meetings are reaching him by every post, while it is hardly possible to take up a newspaper, town or country, without finding some reference to the now famous "Black Man" allusion. It forms the subject of the principal cartoon in one of the comic papers, and *Mr. Punch* through his faithful Toby asks the following conundrum: "Why is the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji like the devil? Because he's not so black as he's painted." Much amusement has been caused at your contemporary's description of the message I dubbed to you as a "cock and bull story." Its more discreet namesake thought it was best serving the interests of the Government by saying nothing about Lord Salisbury's slip. But Mr. John Morley's pointed reference to the matter at the Foresters' Hall compelled them, evidently with much reluctance, to break silence. The *Times* describes his lordship's description of Mr. Dadabhai as "jocular, but undoubtedly ill-judged." The *Saturday Review* in its facetious manner observes:—"'Black Man' was incautious though graphic, and incorrect though excusable." It is said that Lord Salisbury has expressed to his intimate personal friends how sorry he feels that he was betrayed into the commission of so unfortunate an indiscretion: it is a pity that he did not a fortnight ago offer some explanation of his badly chosen words. There is a desire in certain influential quarters that some Parliamentary action should be taken. But I doubt this. The letter addressed on behalf of Mr. Parnell by Professor Swift MacNeill, M.P., to one of the officials of the National Congress has not received quite so much attention as it would have done in quieter times. The *Daily News*, the most friendly of English papers to the Congress movement, studiously refrained from publishing a syllable of the communication, possibly thinking that it was best serving the interests of the Congress by its silence. I am informed that Professor MacNeill is responsible for the publication, or rather the partial publication, of the letter.

The pending elections are not exciting much interest. Maidstone, where the Liberal candidate is a successful draper of Kensington, a second Whiteley, is being decided to-day. The Conservative candidate is a young Tory Squire living in the neighbourhood. On public form he ought to win, but the elections in places like Maidstone are always extremely uncertain. I met a Kentish man of some local influence to-day, and asked him what the result was likely to be. "I was there last night," he replied, "but I cannot tell. Maidstone is fearfully corrupt. If Mr. Barker is spending his money freely, he may get in; but if he is not parting liberally, then he will be defeated." The interest of the Liberals in by-elections is decidedly on the wane, possibly because they recognize that Lord Hartington [illegible] and [illegible] to stand by the Government whatever happens.

Probably some of your readers may have heard of the India Museum. The collection is one that any other nation than ours would set great store by. Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have just given the Science and Art Department notice to give up the two best galleries, in order forsooth that they may be devoted to the School of Needle-work. The departments aided by the India Committee of Advice consisting of several members of the Secretary of State's Council are very properly resisting this eviction notice, but the fifty-one Commissioners, though not a very sagacious, are an influential body, and unless the existing tenants are backed up strongly by the Press, I fear they will have to go. It is a point in favour of the Indian Museum that the order to quit coincides with a disposition on the part of the public to ascertain how the Commissioners have fulfilled the Trust conferred upon them by the late Prince Albert. The ball has been set rolling by Mr. Samuelson, M.P., who puts a pertinent question in the House next Monday. He wishes to know something about the private dwellings about to be erected on the site of the Horticultural Gardens, land acquired "for the promotion of science and art." If all the facts come out, there is a bad quarter of an hour in view for the Royal Commissioners. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Lord Randolph Churchill, now that, according to his account, his programme has been appropriated by Mr. Morley and his fellow-Liberals, will perhaps have time to look into this question.

A break regret is expressed by all who knew Mr. Tyrrell Leith at the sad news of his death at Heidelberg a few days ago. I heard two or three months ago that he was in Germany ill, but the intelligence of his decease came upon me, as I suspect upon most of his friends, as a surprise. Although it is now a good many years since he first went out to India, a considerable number of his old college and legal associates have a lively recollection of one of the staunchest of friends and best of good fellows that ever lived. To you in Bombay, with whose varied interests he was so closely identified, the loss must be very serious indeed.

I am glad to hear that the contribution from India towards the expenses of the Uncovenanted Civil Service agitation are coming in satisfactorily. As usual—consider this ye who sneer at the Benighted Presidency!—Madras has been the first to respond to the appeal made on behalf of the Home organization. The London workers are in capital spirits, and a determined effort will be made next Session to secure a full inquiry into the whole circumstances by the appointment of a Select Committee.

The Special Commission happily is now within a measurable distance of a somewhat long vacation. Nobody takes much interest in its proceedings, except when the President protests against the length to which the case is running, or an order is made to deal with persons guilty of contempt of court. The two latest offenders are the Nationalist, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and the Unionist, Mr. C. Brodrick, the recently elected Warden of Merton College, Oxford. Mr. O'Brien will be dealt with to-morrow; Mr. Brodrick not until after the recess.

The Wiedemann-Walpole scandal is to come before the courts again after all. It looks as if some injustice has been done to public opinion to the young woman, and that she is in a fair way of emerging as victoriously from her troubles as Mrs. Langworthy did from hers. The appeal for funds made by Mr. Stead's paper is meeting with a fair response, and a "Very Poor Governess," who knows what "many of these 'upper circle' young men are like," sends a shilling. Fraulein Wiedemann is almost sure of a moral and pecuniary triumph, whatever the result of her application for a new trial may be.

THERE will be an examination for ten appointments as surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service on Feb. 11. The examination will take place in London, and candidates' certificates must reach the Military Secretary at the India Office not later than Jan. 28 next.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. C. KIERNANDER, of the Bombay Medical Department, Medical Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, has permission to retire from the service on the 15th inst.

THE divorce suit instituted by Mdme. Boulanger against her husband is said to have been withdrawn.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg states that the Persian Government has waived its objections to the appointment of a Russian Consul-General at Meshed, and that an official will be appointed to that post by the Government of the Czar forthwith.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE TRYON, who is staying with Lord Willoughby de Eresby at Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire, met with a serious accident on Dec. 8. While descending a staircase leading from an old part of the castle he slipped and fell down the stairs, breaking his left arm and otherwise injuring himself. He is progressing favourably.

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THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GARSEPPA, Dec 26.

As has been already announced, H. E. the Governor and party left Bombay for a tour in the Karwar and Southern Maratha Country at 11 p. m. on the 19th Dec. in H. M. S. Dalhousie, Commander Captain Hewett. The vessel weighed anchor by the brilliant moonlight, and the sea being perfectly smooth the party remained on deck until a late hour. The arrangements for their accommodation, carried out by Captain Hext's department, were more satisfactory. The next day the fine weather continued and the voyage was most enjoyable. Ratnagiri was passed at about 11 a. m., and was easily recognized by those of the party who accompanied H.E. the Governor when he visited it in February 1887. Goa was passed in the night, only the lights being visible, and shortly after a large jungle fire produced a fine effect in the distance. At 1 a. m. on the next Friday morning the Dalhousie anchored off the beautiful natural harbour of Karwar, and soon after daylight steamed slowly in towards the landing stage, which, as well as the palm-shaded road, was gaily decorated with flags and arches tastefully covered with flowers and boughs of jungle trees. At 7-30 a. m. H. E. the Governor, attended by Colonel Lyttelton and Captain Phayre, left the ship for the bunder. It should be stated that previous to this Mr. Knight, Assistant Collector, Capt. Westbrooke, Port Officer, and Mr. Mactier, District Police Officer, had come on board to take his Excellency on shore where a large concourse of people had assembled, and his Excellency on landing was received with a most cordial and hearty welcome. Mr. Knight then proceeded to introduce to his Excellency the leading official and non-official gentlemen of Karwar, among whom I may mention Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, an old and most respected member of the community; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna, Sub-Judge; Rao Sahib V. B. Bhandiwad, Mamlatdar; Rao Bahadur Sabanoo Salve, Inspector of Police; Rao Saheb Datatraya Kristna, President of the Municipality; Mr. A. C. Noronha, Vice-President, District Local Board; Mr. Fernandes, retired Sub-Judge; Rao Saheb Shanker Venktesh Tahi, retired Head Accountant; Rao Saheb D. M. Kothwall, Head Accountant, Mr. De Costa, Head Master, High School; Mr. Dixon, acting Civil Surgeon; Mr. Jones, Government Timber Contractor; the Very Rev. Father Rebello, Vicar-General, and several others. This ceremony over and the inevitable photograph taken, in this case by Mr. Oliver, of the Salt Department, whose yacht, gaily decked out with flags, happened to be in port, the party, accompanied by what must have been the majority of the inhabitants of Karwar, proceeded to the new Municipal Hall, visiting on the way the Collector's bungalow (from which there is a fine view), the library, and other places of interest. The new hall is an unpretentious building, but seemingly well adapted for its purpose, in the construction of which, I understand, financial prudence was not lost sight of. A large audience was gathered together to hear the reading of the Municipal address and His Excellency's reply thereto, copies of which, together with his Excellency's reply, you have already published. The demands on his Excellency's oratorical powers were not yet exhausted, for to an address from the Society of the Private Institution he made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—It is always a pleasure to greet private enterprise in the field of education. Your society is desirous of adding to the facilities which Karwar already offers to those who wish to give a good education to their children. Feeders to high schools are very useful institutions, and much of the success of high schools depends upon the quality of the earlier knowledge imparted. To give to deserving girls and boys a free education is in your programme a good item. Your address dwells on some anticipations which you do not contemplate with equanimity. I understand your anxiety, and I am happy to be able to allay it. There is no intention to abolish high schools either here, or at Ahmednagar, or at Poona, or at Ratnagiri. We shall have to increase the fees, and those who can afford it will, no doubt, willingly contribute to maintain these institutions in a thoroughly efficient condition. Deserving pupils will be allowed to receive their education either free or at reduced fees. The communities which enjoy high schools will not grudge the sacrifice which the privilege entails. I cannot blame your Municipality for its reluctance to give grant-in-aid to the high school. Its first duty is towards primary education. Only after that duty has been discharged to the fullest extent can it enter upon other educational expenditure. But I think I may safely congratulate the inhabitants of this town and district on the interest you evince and the ready support to the educational policy, which we are compelled to inaugurate. Your effort is in the same direction, and if it is carried out in a proper spirit will, I have no doubt, be successful.

Mr. Knight then conducted the Governor to the jail, which he closely inspected and found in a very satisfactory condition. Next came a visit to the high school, where several recitations were clearly and fluently delivered by some of the scholars, in briefly acknowledging which his Excellency especially alluded to one in Latin as being the first he had heard in that language in this country. The hospital, the lunatic asylum, the court house, and the mamlatdar's kacheri were all visited in turn, and at 11-30 a.m. his Excellency re-embarked, having with his accustomed energy seen pretty well all that was to be seen during a stay on shore of four hours.

The Dalhousie then weighed anchor and proceeded on her way to Honawar, which was reached at about 3-30 p.m. Immediately on anchoring the ship was surrounded by a swarm of the picturesque country boats which were to convey the party up the river to old Gerseppa, a distance of twenty miles. At 4-30 p.m. Mr. Blathwayt, Collector of Karwar, and Mr. McCorkell, District Judge, came on board and arranged all the final details of the expedition up the river, the result of which was that after an early dinner on board, the whole party, with the exception of their Excellencies and Dr. Irving, were directed to start at 7 p.m. The boats were loaded with the baggage, and preparations were made to enable the journey to be accomplished as comfortably as possible, by laying down bedding and providing wraps against the keen east wind that usually prevails at night. Punctually at 7 p.m. Col. and Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Talbot, Baron Faqel, Count de Eylandt, Capt. Phayre, Mr. Brooke, and Mr. Blathwayt embarked, the entire staff with servants and kit occupying a whole fleet of boats, which glided away in the moonlight to the sound of the not unmusical and rhythmical singing of the Kanarese oarsmen who manned each boat.

Nothing could exceed the romantic beauty of the voyage up the river, which flows through dense jungle, Gerseppa village was reached at about 3 a.m., when the whole party rested in Mr. Blathwayt's camp until 7 a.m., when they started, some in tongas and some riding, to ascend the ghat

his sufferings; and their earnest hope for his complete recovery. (Applause.)

The resolution was read by Pandit Ajudhyanath in Urdu and unanimously approved of.

Mr. Salem Rvni. Sami Modeliar, continuing the debate on the second resolution, said he wished to move an amendment to the effect "that the consideration of this question relating to the public service be deferred till we meet next year or at the next Congress. He did not think he would be acting like an honourable man if he did not come forward and state to them what it was that was done by the Public Service Commission in regard to this question, and looking into it before they committed themselves to any definite opinion against it. He was one of the members of that Commission who, in what they did, were actuated by a motive to do justice to their country men as a whole, and having detailed what had been done in that Commission, he said he thought it was their duty to wait to see what attitude Government took. (Applause.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, in seconding the amendment, said the Congress had already stated what it considered to be an appropriate solution of the question dealt with in its resolution. But if he now rose to ask the Congress not to pass the resolution which had been moved, it was not because he did not accept the principle of that resolution, not because he did not accept the principle of the resolution, or because circumstances had subsequently arisen, which in any way altered the condition of the case, but only as a prudential measure. The case now stood thus. The Congress had declared itself on the subject dealt with in the resolution. The Public Service Commission had expressed its own opinion in its report on the subject, and it was now for the Government to pass judgment upon it. After the Government had decided upon it, it would be quite competent for the Congress, if it considered it necessary, to appeal against that decision to a higher tribunal. It must be remembered that the Secretary of State for India was not after all the final authority in this matter. The Congress, having said what they had to say upon the question, it was not just at present called upon to say anything more, but to wait till the Government had given its decision. With reference to the figures given on the previous day by Mr. Eardly Norton comparing the number of appointments opened to natives, according to the Statute of 1870, with the number recommended by the Public Service Commission, Mr. Telang said that he had himself worked out the figures some months ago, and he had come to some conclusion very similar to what he did, but there was a certain miscalculation in those figures which he was not at that time in a position to explain. He might, however, make one remark with reference to Mr. Norton's contention that under the system of the Statutory Civil Service, a great many more appointments were open to natives than they would be under the compromise recommended by the Public Service Commission. For his part, Mr. Telang said he had always held that the appointments, under the Statute of 1870, were not worth having, and, therefore, if they lost a few appointments by having the Statute abolished, the appointments which they would have reserved for them, in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, would be a clear gain. (Applause.) He held that the appointments held under the statutory system were not only useless, but also mischievous, because they had a tendency of effecting a demoralization in the community, and it was a demoralization which they could remove at very little cost, indeed, if they were to accept the compromise recommended by the commission. (Applause.)

Mansuhan Ghose proposed an amendment as follows:—"That this Congress, while fully appreciating the concessions recommended by the Public Service Commission in their reports, consider it necessary to place on record its conviction that full justice will never be done to the people of India, until the open competition for the Indian Civil Service is held simultaneously in England and in India." Speaking for himself, he had been engaged in the consideration of this subject for the last twenty-five years, and he had, therefore, come to very strong opinions upon the various points connected with the subject. Such a training as was necessary could only be got by Englishmen themselves in their own country. He also believed they were not likely to get Government to concede to them simultaneous examinations. Nevertheless, he felt there was a portion of his countrymen, even although they were in the minority, who were entitled to their respectful and attentive consideration. And, besides, it was absolutely necessary they should preserve unanimity of opinion. They were all agreed that they ought to insist upon the Government to grant them the concession of simultaneous examinations. He felt they must not keep silent upon that matter, and he was more of that opinion after hearing the previous day the eloquent speech of Mr. Norton, and he had his authority for saying that Mr. Norton and his supporters were willing to withdraw their motion in favour of his amendment. (Applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in seconding the amendment, observed that the Congresses had hitherto saved itself from presenting to the world the spectacle of a [illegible] against itself, and he hoped that, for the [illegible]ity, they would avoid having any [illegible], and pass the last amendment by [illegible]use.)

[illegible] M. Mehta, the mover of the [illegible]d Professar Adam, [illegible] withdrew previous [illegible] in favour of the amend-

[illegible]ported the motion, which [illegible] by Mr. Dewrao Venayek, a pleader [illegible]and two other delegates.

[illegible]notion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Howard proposed the next resolution, "That this Congress, having read and considered Resolution XI. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

"That this Congress do place on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some provinces, involve some extra expenditure;"

and Resolution III. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—

"That this Congress once again places on record an expression of the universal conviction that a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity, and declares that in its opinion it behoves the Government to effect this separation without further delay, even though this should, in some provinces, involve some extra expenditure," do now hereby affirm the same respectively.

This was a resolution which he trusted would meet with their unanimous approval as it was a matter upon which there could hardly be any adverse opinion. He regarded this as essentially a middle-class movement and as representing the intelligence of the country; and there was another thing he wanted to say, their ends were not to be gained by mere force. If they were ever to succeed in this great enterprise, it must be by representing the moral sense of the community. It must be because they represented what was best for the whole people. He spoke as one who had heard the very words of [illegible]ssolution which was spoken thirty years ago, [illegible]spoke with authority when for thirty long [illegible] in this land in various [illegible] and [illegible] when the country pass[illegible]ugh various phases, and [illegible] he felt that day [illegible] this country had passed through many changes, and that, therefore, they were [illegible] under the matter dispassionately [illegible] tion be proposed [illegible] and perseveringly, and then all those objections which were urged against them would disappear like mist. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution having been duly seconded and supported, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kalicharan Bannerji, a Calcutta pleader, moved the next resolution:—

"That this Congress having read and considered Resolution VII. of the Congress of 1886, to wit—

"That in the opinion of this Congress the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force."

Resolution XI. of the said Congress of 1886, to wit—

"That in the opinion of this Congress the innovation made in 1872 in the system of trial by jury, depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality, has [illegible]ed injurious to the [illegible] and that the powers [illegible] the Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling the Sessions Court and High Courts, on setting aside verdicts of acquittal [illegible] should be withdrawn;"

and Resolution X. of the aforesaid Congress, to wit—

"That, in the opinion of this Congress a provision similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act of England (under which accused persons in serious cases have one option of demanding a committal to the Sessions Court) should be introduced into the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling accused persons in warrant cases to demand that, instead of being tried by the Magistrate, they be committed to the Court of Sessions."

In support of the resolution, Mr. Bannerji said that if they were to consider the principle underlying the institutions, namely, that the accused should be tried by his peers, it was impossible to conceive that there should be any district in India in which it would not be possible for the accused to find peers, at whose hands he might claim to be tried. But the resolution did not go so far. They only demanded that the system of trial by jury be extended. There was the alternative of trial with the aid of assessors, and he took it that if in a district there were to be found persons whose opinions individually were worth taking, surely it was possible to find persons whose opinions, taken collectively, should not only be worth having, but should have a binding force on the court. (Applause.) It must be remembered that the system of trial by jury was one which should not only be in force for administrative purposes, but because it contributed to the political education of the country. (Applause.) Then, again, the "reference sections" always suspended as a sort of Damocles' sword over the heads of jurors could not fail to have a demoralizing effect upon them. As for the third part of the resolution, it was so important that they should press upon Government to give effect to it no case. The proposition which it laid down was that the accused should have the option of demanding to be committed to the Court of Session. Even Sessions Judges had, as they had been told that day, the weakness of supporting the executive. However, they might take it that the weakness did not affect the Sessions Judge as much as those officers in whom the judicial and executive functions were combined, and, therefore, it was desireable to gain the concession demanded in the resolution for an accused person. It should be remembered that this matter had been submitted to the Government, Lord Ripon, who, he was authorized to say, had written a very strong minute. A Select Committee had been appointed on the question, and they, too, had recorded it as their opinion that this was a matter well worth considering, when the Criminal Procedure Code came next to be amended. And he might add that Sir Auckland Colvin was a member of that Committee. (Applause.) Sessions Judges were not likely to be overwhelmed with work if the concession were granted, for accused persons would not, unless they had serious grounds for apprehending a miscarriage of justice, make an application for having his case transferred to the higher court. If the Sessions Judges would have a few more cases on their file, the number of appeals would be reduced. But even if the Sessions Judges should have a little more work thrown upon them, the speaker would rather have their files of cases rendered heavier than that justice should suffer. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chandavarker, in supporting the resolution, referred to the appearance on the platform the previous day of the Raja Shava Prasad, and said that the Raja had suggested they ought to introduce into the criminal laws of the country a provision for what he was pleased to call seditious libel. Well, he could understand what sedition was and libel too, but he found it hard to understand what they were meant to understand from that peculiar jumble of words "seditious libel." (Laughter.) The question which was involved was simply, Were they to be ruled in accordance with the principles of Sir James FitzJames Stevens, or in accordance with that august Sovereign of theirs, Queen Victoria. (Applause.) It is always said the people of India are law-abiding, why, therefore, should they not be governed with the same laws as in England? (Cheers.)

Raja Rampal Singh in support of the resolution said one important matter which had not been introduced throughout the discussion was an argument in favour of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, and that was that officers in whom these functions were jointly vested had so much work upon their hands that probably they would be the ones most benefited by the change. Sir Dubbaghar Singh had introduced what was called the Punchayet system into his State, which was a kind of trial by jury. On a former occasion he made a remark about that gentleman holding up his hand to signify assent in the Governor-General's Council, although he did not understand a word of what was said, but his conduct in this matter showed that he understood the practical principle of legislation.

The resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Munshi Sajjad Hoosein, editor of an Urdu newspaper, moved the following proposition:—

"That as it is the general belief of the people of this country that the existing system of police administration in India is highly unsatisfactory in itself and oppressive to them, the Government be respectfully urged to appoint a commission, consisting of official and non-official members, to investigate the entire question as speedily as possible." He, the speaker, supported the motion in a humorous speech in Urdu, which was immensely enjoyed by the audience. The seconder of the proposition was Shaik Raza Hoosein, who, too, addressed a few words to the meeting in Urdu.

Mr. R. M. Mundholkar, a pleader from Berar, supported the proposition.

He said that in this country the policeman was hated and detested from one end of the country to the other, in every village and every town, in all ranks of society, high and low. Such were the duties of the policeman that he ought rather to be loved and revered by every lover of peace. But the fact was that in every village the person who was most feared, even more than the highest official in the district, was the policeman, getting wages of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per month. The reason was that as the law was constituted at pre ent, the policeman was given very wide and extensive powers, such as could not be safely entrusted to him, without proper safeguard and restrictions. In this country, the policemen were almost all ignorant and were drawn from the lowest ranks of society, without having the least sense of their duties and responsibilities. The speaker gave in support of his statement the instance of a high native officer of Government who, some years ago, was dragged in the police from his house in Bombay and walked barefooted through the streets.

Mr. Pringle Kennedy, a pleader in Mozaffurpore, in supporting the resolution, said it was one which, he believed, was only second in interest to the matters coming before them for discussion that day. Like the poor the policeman they had always with them, and it was generally believed that their mouth was the most elastic of any class of people in the country. They could take a copper, and 1,000 rupees was not too much for them; a pin was not too small, and he was sure he would not choke at an anchor. (Laughter.) Relating the cases as to the inefficiency of the police, he said there was no doubt there was ample ground for inquiry, for there were many temptations to men [illegible] for doing evil. He did [illegible] not above the [illegible] resource [illegible] ship to raise the level of [illegible] force, so that they might have in future [illegible] more of the watch dog and a little less of two animals, which he would not name, but which suggested either folly or cunning. Let them demand this Commission from Government firmly, and that the Commission be a mixed one. They wanted reform, and if they get that they got all they wanted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harchandrai Vishnudas, a Sindhi, also held forth at some length upon the iniquities of the police. From all quarters of India he said the cry had reached them that the police administration in this country was very unsatisfactory, and the torture which the police inflicted sometimes upon their victims was cruel in the extreme. (Applause.) Within his own observation there had come cases of torture of such a revolting and atrocious nature that he would not harrow their feelings by narrating them.

After a few other speeches were delivered, the assembly demanded that the resolution should be put to the vote. The resolution was accordingly put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Meer Wahad Ali, a delegate from Rohilkund who spoke in Urdu, moved the following:—

That the Congress, having read and considered Resolution IV. of the Congress of 1887, to wit,—(1) "That in view of the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, the Congress considered it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to, that the Military services in the higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country, and that the Government should establish Military Colleges, at which natives of India, as defined by Statute, may be educated and trained for a Military career as officers of the Indian Army." And (2) Resolution XII. of the Congress of 1886 and Resolution V. of the Congress of 1887, to wit,—"That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, the Congress once again earnestly appeal to the Government to authorize (under such rules and restrictions as to it may seem fitting) a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country such as may qualify them to support the Government effectually in any crisis." And Resolution VIII. of the Congress of 1887, to wit—"That in view of the loyalty of the people the hardships which the present Arms Act (XI. of 1878) causes, and the numerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Congress do again move to modify the provisions of Chapter IV., and, if necessary, other portions of the Arms Act, which shall enable all persons to possess and wear arms, unless disarred therefrom, either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India (or any local authority empowered by the Government of India, on that behalf) for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published;" do now hereby affirm the same respectively.

Mr. Aleemahomed Bhimji, in seconding the proposition, said he had compared the military expenses of the four countries—France, Germany, England, and India—with this result. The average cost of a soldier in Germany was Rs. 185; in France Rs. 145; in England, Rs. 277; and in India Rs. 775. (Cries of "Shame!") If a military college were established in India, and native youths were to receive the education necessary to make them fit for military service, the expenditure under this head would be greatly reduced. With regard to the second part of the resolution, the speaker said that there was nothing wrong in asking to be Volunteers, in order to defend their home. [illegible] Government [illegible] sion to become Volunteers was granted to Englishmen. If Englishmen had got their birt right, why should it not be given to the natives? (Applause.) If it were not given to them, they should go on demanding it till Doomsday if necessary. (Laughter.) The prohibition to become Volunteers was a slur upon their loyalty and is an invidious distinction which must be removed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kennedy said he had an amendment to propose, and that was merely to leave out the last part about the Arms Act *in toto*. If the resolution had been cut up in parts he would have gone quite against the last part. As regards the first part he looked upon it as a necessity, but he knew where he came from that the opportunity of using arms would create a deal of trouble, and that assaults would become murder for the men in fighting would most certainly take to arms. (Applause.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang seconded the amendment. They must not, he said, be guided, by sentiment, but by practical considerations as a practical body dealing with affairs of the administration. They could not forget the fact that there were some classes of people in the country who were turbulent, and who, in the event of a disturbance taking place, would, under the terms of the resolution, prove very dangerous. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Telang also objected to that part of the resolution which called upon the Government to give and publish their reasons in cases in which they withheld arms from any class or individuals. It would not be right on the part of the Congress to ask Government to undertake the responsibility of telling people why arms should not be allowed to them. He thought it would be found on further consideration that the real practical difficulty was one which was not by the Act itself, but by its actual administration by individual officers. The real defect in regard to it was not to be remedied by way of a general resolution to be addressed to the Imperial Government, but by petitioning individual officers to whom the duty of administering the Act was entrusted by Government. (Cheers.)

The Hon. P. M. Mehta said it was always with regret that he differed from any view which was taken by his friend, Mr. Telang. Looking at the wording of the resolution it was perhaps sentimental to a certain extent, but the reason why he wanted to support it was not sentimental, but most practical, and one of the most vital importance to the people. That consideration was that they ought not to emasculate a whole nation. (Applause.) Perhaps, a good many of them remembered the story of James II. When in his hour of need the King appealed to the Duke of Bedford, whose son had been judicially murdered, the nobleman replied, "I had once a son whom I should have sent to your assistance. But I have not got him now." (Hear, hear.) In the same way, India might have the same to say in the hour of need—make a similar reply to England, if the natives were allowed to be emasculated. (Cheers.)

Captain Hearsay asked them if they knew the danger they were seeking. It was a danger to their homes, to their wives and families. Let them remember the difficulties of 1857, and what a simple matter caused them. He did not wish to say a single word against them, but it was a danger that might arise again. (Cries of "No, no," and "Never.") But of the lesser evils he would rather say that all, both Europeans and natives alike, should be required to obtain licenses.

Surendranath Bonnerje said there seemed to be some strange fatality on his requiring to get on the platform in regard to the Arms Act. Last year at the Congress held at Madras this matter had been carefully threshed out, and as a result they arrived at what they were now asked to re-affirm. Now, he asked, what had happened since then that they should modify or withdraw from that position which they occupied at the last Congress. Nothing except a reference made in the speech of the Viceroy, in replying to our so-called demand for representative Government, he also thought it necessary to condemn the Volunteer movement, and the Arms Act reference had been made to the sentimental considerations, but such considerations were considerations of the greatest moment. They were a sentimental people They were governed by sentiment. (Applause.) It was the desire of every man to protect his life and property, and that was all.

Raja Rampal Singh was quite in favour of the Volunteer movement, but against the latter part of the resolution and supported the amendment. It had been said that for the sake of the dumb millions they should assist them, but for the sake of the same dumb millions they should not be granted the proposed liberty. (Cheers.)

The resolution and amendment on being put to the meeting, the former was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. D. E. Vatcha proposed, "That as it is the general belief of the people of this country that the system of abkari and excise now prevailing in India have, despite the well-known benevolent intentions of the Government, permitted, if they have not directly encouraged, a serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants, the Government be respectfully urged to investigate the question, and to adopt such an improved system as shall tend to discourage insobriety. He congratulated the Congress on the new departure in its programme by formulating a resolution which was partly social and partly political. (Applause.) Speaking upon the necessity of having a Commission to inquire into a matter which debased the masses, Mr. Vatcha said that within the last ten years the income from abkari had increased 100 per cent. Government said that their policy was to raise the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption. But the fact was that they were raising a maximum of revenue from a maximum of consumption. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. D. Metha said the resolution had his entire sympathy; but he proposed that it should be worded so:—Having regard to the fact that by the system of abkari and excise, now prevailing in India, a serious increase in the consumption of intoxicants has taken place that the Government be respectfully urged to investigate the question, and to adopt such an improved system as shall tend to discourage insobriety.

The proposed of the resolution agreed to the alterations made by Mr. Metha, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. D. Mohun proposed and Mr. Crowley seconded the next resolution as follows:—"That as the administration of the income tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential in the opinion of the Congress that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000, which, after a short discussion, was carried with acclamation, and the Congress adjourned till to morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain H. Wyatt, with the English mails of the 14th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 p. m. on Saturday last. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Mitchellat
Mrs Myline and 2 infants
Mr and S Fraser
Miss J M James
Mrs Macintosh and infant
Mr and Mrs Carroll, child and infant
Mr R L Harris
Mr W H Iremonger
Mr and Mrs Ford
Mrs and Miss Pitchee
Miss Row
Rev and Mrs Squires and infant
Mr and Mrs D J Jardine
Mr A Monckton
Colonel Mrs Grove
Mr Ormiston
Mr A Wadhano
Mr McCarthy
Mr E H Poole
Mr A W Blunt
Mr Monie
Mr and Mrs Jackson
Miss Morris
Mr and Mrs Reay and 2 children
Mr Jones
Miss Coxhead
Mrs and Miss Hutchinson
Mr Hutchinson, Junr
Mrs Hyland and infant
Miss Burress
Miss Mason
Mr D Bein
Miss Hotham
Mr Blanchard
Mr Wright
Mr Bridgman
Mr C Cole
Lieut W G Knight
Mr Downward
Mr J Drew
Mr J Barnes
Mr Wreghey
Mrs Blunt
Mr A B Hollis
Mas Ranger
Mr H Mansay
Mr Muck
Mr S C Clark

FROM MALTA.

Mrs Remy — Lord and Lady Wynford

FROM BAINDAI.

Capt Tatterstall; Lord Vollers
Mr E W Ormond
Mr & Mrs Campbell & infant
Mr Dowers
Mr B Lang
Mrs R Harvey
Mr and Mrs J D Jamieson
Mr J A Cox
Mr and Mrs Rourke
Mr Woodhead
Mr Bottlinger
Baron and Baroness von Lamentz Campbell
Mr Belderdeck
Mr Chubbildass
Mr W Jameson
Mr Macdonald
Mrs and Miss Parsons and child
Col and Mrs Harford
Mr Behrens
Mr Klein
Mr and Mrs Gipps
Mr G Mitchell
Mr D N Crouse
Mr G Whiting
Two Misses Bhungara
Mr Arbuthnot
Mr T Galle
Mr J Bowler and Son
Mr J Levi
Mr Yanni
Mr Spencer
Mr Mehta
Mr Kanny
Mr Roberts
Mr Scott
Mr Tatham
Mr H A B Oole
Miss Sarzorio
Mr Castleborg
Mr Acston
Mr Stephens
Mr Socrades
Mr Mitarachi

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Cadman
H E Khairi Bey
Mr and Mrs Guy Senior
Two Misses Senior
Mrs Marsh
Mr Derham
Capt and Mrs Molyneux
Lieut Begley
Mr Calthorpe
Mrs Barrow

FROM ADEN.

Surg-Genl Cates — Surg Major Thompson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 14TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Empress Frederick came up to London on Friday, and visited the Throat Hospital in Goldensquare. In the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, the Empress received a deputation of Greek residents in London to offer congratulations on the betrothal of the Princess Sophie to the Duke of Sparta.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons and daughters, arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday on a visit to the Queen.

A deputation, headed by Mr Courtney, M. P., had an interview on Tuesday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent the desirability of an improved method of taking the census of population and wealth at the period of five years. Mr. Goschen said that the Government were disposed to approve the views of the deputation, but the matter would require consideration.

Mr. Goschen, M. P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Birmingham, and Mr. J. Morley, M. P., spoke at a meeting in Clerkenwell, on Wednesday.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. G. N. Johnstone, Mad. Ret. Lieut.-Gen. A. Elphinstone, Late Bo. Staff; Capt. J. C. Fitzmaurice, Bom. Ret.; Capt. A. L. Speid; Capt. W. F; Lieut. A. Schestakoff; Prof. [illegible]; Mr. John Rylands; Baroness of Galliera; Sady Augusta Poulett.

The Arab force before Suakin is believed to have been increased from Handoub. A fire is kept up against the forts, but without much effect. The fire of a heavy gun from on board Her Majesty's ship Starling, has done much execution on the enemy's earthworks. A further detachment of British troops is about to be sent, and offensive operations will be begun on their arrival.

The success of British diplomacy at Teheran is believed to be recorded by the Russian Government as an attack on its influence in Persia, and strong representations are expected to be made to the Shah's Government.

Count Herbert Bismarck on Tuesday attended a private meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, and gave some explanations concerning the Government view of the German East African Company, but but he desired that his statements should be kept secret.

The portion of the new Russian loan allotted to France was subscribed for on Monday to three times the required amount.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* rebukes the foreign Press for attributing to Russia warlike intentions, and denies the reports of the construction of pontoons at Reni, on the Danube.

A native chief, with a large force, on Thursday, last attacked the German factories at Bagamoyo. The German guard-ships fired on the town, and inflicted heavy loss upon the assailants.

The French Chamber on Tuesday passed almost unanimously the modified extraordinary military budget of 400 million francs.

General Cluseret, on a second ballot, was elected Deputy for the Var, but only an insignificant proportion of the electors took part in the voting.

The blockade of the Zanzibar coast has been extended by the Portuguese, including the territory from the Rovuma to Poomba.

The United States Senate has resumed the consideration of the details of the Tariff Bill.

It is rumoured in New York that the President-elect will nominate Mr. Chauncey Depew as Minister to Great Britain.

Three United States war ships are ordered to Hayti to compel the surrender of a vessel seized by the Haytian authorities.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DOCKS AT GIBRALTAR AND BOMBAY.

In the house of Lords on Dec. 11, Viscount Sidmouth asked Her Majesty's Government whether it was intended to undertake the construction of a dock for men-of-war of the largest class at Gibraltar, and what progress was being made towards the completion of the docks at Bombay for ships of Her Majesty's Navy. The noble lord said that the case of Gibraltar had been under the consideration of successive Governments of many years. And yet it was one of immense importance in view of the possibility of a ship being damaged in action or by accident. The construction of a dock, he was told, would not be an expensive affair; it could be completed for £150,000; and there were three available sites. No doubt the dock would be used by private ships, of which twenty pass Gibraltar daily; but a dock could not be constructed by private enterprise, because every portion of the rock belonged to the Crown. The question had been so long under consideration that it was reasonable to expect that a definite answer might be given.

Lord Knutsford said that he had been requested to answer the question relating to Gibraltar on the part of the Admiralty. The importance of the matter was fully recognised, but a definite answer could not be given because the subject was still under the consideration of the Admiralty. Reports were being obtained, but he had not yet been decided that a new dock was to be constructed.

Viscount Cross said with regard to Bombay he was able to assure their lordships before the House rose for the summer recess that he was as anxious as anyone that the docks should be made; but their were then considerable difficulties in the way. He was happy to say they had been, as he believed, removed. It was decided that there should be a conference had between the Admiralty and the India Office on the matter. The conference had since taken place, with the result that a modified scheme had been prepared which he expected to receive next week, and which was designed to meet the requirements of both the Admiralty and the Government of India.

Lord Brassey said that he wished to support the noble viscount in advocating the construction of a dock at Gibraltar. Such a dock would be of great use to the mercantile marine, and he had reason to believe that, with the assistance of a subsidy from the Government, which assistance had been given in the case of Vancouver and Hongkong, a dock might be provided at a small charge to the public.

LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday Dec. 7, in answer to Mr. W. M'Laren, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has considered the report of the Surgeon-General of Bombay on civil hospitals, which is of a most satisfactory character as regards the services of the lady doctors. It was decided in 1886 that the appointments in the Cama Hospitals should be temporary only and should be revised at the end of five years in the light of the experience gained and the progress of medical education in India. The Secretary of State does not propose to shorten the period of probation which was then decided on.

COLONEL MARSHALL AT HYDERABAD.

Mr. T. P. O'Conor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to Colonel Marshall's pecuniary dealings at Hyderabad, whether the subjoined was a correct quotation of the rule in force under the Government of India regarding pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction:—"All covenanted civil servants, statutory civilians, uncovenanted officers who hold gazetted appointments, and military officers in civil employ are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking money from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed"; whether Colonel Marshall's alleged lending of a large sum of the Nizam's money to his own brother-in-law was an infringement of the said rule; and whether, having regard to the fact that no report on the matter had been made to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, he would call for a report and inform the House what action had been taken in the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: The rule is correctly stated. The Secretary of State is in possession of no information or evidence in reference to the alleged loan. The Secretary of State cannot call for reports from the Government of India unless some evidence is furnished to him upon which a reference to India can be based. If such evidence is furnished he will immediately call for a report.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor: Am I to understand that the India Office in London is the only body in the world which is not acquainted with these notorious facts, and that the right hon. gentlemen does not think there is ground for asking for a return on the subject? Sir J. Gorst: [illegible] evidence which will justify me in making any reference to the Indian authorities I will do so.

THE INDIAN FEUDATORY STATES AND THEIR ARMAMENTS.

Monday Dec. 10, Sir John Gorst, in reply to Mr. Howard Vincent, said the Secretary of State for India had no official information that measures had been taken during the last few years to induce the feudatory chiefs and Princes of India to reduce their armies from 350,000 men and 4,000 guns to a more reasonable number, so that a larger share of their revenues might thereby be diverted from expenses of military display to internal development of their States. The subjects of the disarmaments and military force of the various States had engaged and was still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE PATNA CASE.

On Monday, Dec. 10, Mr. Stuart (on behalf of Mr H. Wilson) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that a telegram had been received on Dec. 7 by several members of that House from Mr. Alfred Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian* in which he alleged that a European magistrate at Patna on the day previous had ordered a Christian girl, whom he held to be under fourteen years of age, to be taken from the charge of Miss Abraham, Church Missionary Zenana Mission, and handed over to an immoral man to whom her mother had sold her; whether he had telegraphed for further particulars; what reply he had received; and what action would be taken.

Sir J. Gorst. The Secretary of State has received the following information from the Government of India in reference to the alleged case of withdrawal of a girl from the custody of the Church Missionary Zenana Mission:—"Quinn, magistrate of Patna district, reports that girl alleged to be under fourteen years of age left reputed husband's house in October last. Application made to magistrate of district under Section 551, Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1882, to restore girl to her mother. Orders issued under section to show cause why girl should not be restored. Inquiry made about it shows that girl's marriage has been proved and Court's orders issued for the restoration of the girl to her husband and mother. Bengal High Court, on application, pending inquiry, has refused to interfere with district magistrate's proceedings. Affair apparently dispute between the missionaries and natural guardians for possession on native child. The Government of Bengal has called for record of district magistrate's proceedings." I will read to to the House the section of the Indian Indian Procedure Code referred to:—" Section 551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency magistrate or district magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary." The Secretary of State desires me to remind the House that Indian magistrates are bound to administer the law as it is, and that the Government of her Majesty is under the most solemn obligations to respect the religious and social customs of the Hindoos and all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

BRITISH INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

In answer to Mr. J. Morley Mr. Atherley-Jones, and Mr. J. Stevenson,

Sir J. Fergusson said with the permission of the House, he will answer at the same time the questions of the hon. member for South Hackney and the right hon. gentleman the member for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bagamoyo is a place by no means of the most importance on the Zanzibar coast, but selected for trade because it is convenient for a caravan route. Her Majesty's Government have not received as yet detailed information concerning the destruction, or any estimate of the losses suffered in consequence, but it appears that a chief from the interior, with a large force and provided with artillery, attacked the German trading station and sacked and burnt the place. The losses, of course, fall chiefly upon the Sultan and the trading community, including the British Indians and the German Company. The Germans have defended themselves with the assistance of their ships of war. The natives have retired, abandoning their guns, and the Germans remain in possession. The British Indians are believed to have been removed in safety in a steamer sent for that purpose by Her Majesty's Consul-General. The hon. member for North-West Durham asks whether, in view of these events, Her Majesty's Government will continue the joint blockade. Undoubtedly, sir; the relief of German or British posts or stations has nothing to do with the blockade, and we should necessarily defend our fellow-countrymen if similarly attacked. Fortunately, with the exception of fighting some time since at Mombasa, which led to no serious results we have had no such difficulty. Communications are constantly passing between Her Majesty's Government and the British Trading Company with reference to current events. They are not of a character to be laid on the table. The nature and extent of the blockade have been repeatedly explained, and are fully set out in the papers before the House. It does not, as a rule, interfere with ordinary commerce.

Mr. Buchanan asked whether British Indian subjects would receive compensation from the German Government for any loss they had sustained, and whether Her Majesty's Government would support them in obtaining redress.

Sir J. Fergusson: That is a question which can only be determined after consideration of the circumstances, and we are only informed of these events by telegraph.

INDIA AND TIBET.

The same day Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as recently stated, in regard to the late misunderstanding with Tibet, that when, some three years ago, a commercial mission was pressed on the Government of India, they saw strong objections to adopting that measure under the circumstances of the time, and declined; but that the home Government took a different view and decided on deputing to China, with the above object, an officer who happened to be in England at the time.

Sir J. Gorst: No; the statement is inaccurate. The Secretary of State has no reason to believe that any serious divergence of policy existed, as the hon. member supposes, between the Government of India and the last home Government but one.

PAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

In answer to Mr. H. S. Wright, as to the equalisation of the pay of the military and civil branches of the Public Works Department, &c., Sir J. Gorst said: The proposal of Lord Kimberley in 1883 was to equalise the pay of civil and military engineers, by discontinuing the military pay proper of the latter. It was not carried out because the Government of India by subsequent representations convinced the Secretary of State that it was inexpedient. As the circumstances of the two services are essentially dissimilar, the Secretary of State sees no occasion for equalising the conditions of furlough and pension.

COOLIES IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Baron H. de Worms said: The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the administrative report with regard to the Straits Settlements; and measures have been adopted with good results for insuring the greater fitness for agricultural labour of the coolies introduced into the Straits Settlements. In addition to wages the employer is bound to supply the contract labourer, Tamil, with house and hospital accommodation, medical attendance and medicines, and to supply him with provisions at market price to be fixed by Government. The Governor is sensible of the advantage of shortening the period of contract; but is of opinion that this could not be done at present without serious injury to employers, although he hopes it may be possible at no distant date.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Baron H. de Worms said: The question of the increase of crime in Ceylon is now being inquired into by an experienced officer lent to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India. The Secretary of State cannot undertake to say what was in the mind of the Governor when using the expression referred to by the hon. member. He spoke of "reasons many of them deep-seated, some of them obscure, some of them very delicate to mention." The Secretary of State has already directed the Governor to introduce an ordinance repealing the contagious diseases ordinance as soon as possible. The subject will no doubt be brought up during the present session of the Council, which was opened on Oct. 31 last.

LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday Dec. 7, in answer to Mr. W. M'Laren, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has considered the report of the Surgeon-General of Bombay on civil hospitals, which is of a most satisfactory character as regards the services of the lady doctors. It was decided in 1886 that the appointments in the Cama Hospitals should be temporary only and should be revised at the end of five years in the light of the experience gained and the progress of medical education in India. The Secretary of State does not propose to shorten the period of probation which was then decided on.

COLONEL MARSHALL AT HYDERABAD.

Mr. T. P. O'Conor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to Colonel Marshall's pecuniary dealings at Hyderabad, whether the subjoined was a correct quotation of the rule in force under the Government of India regarding pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction:—"All covenanted civil servants, statutory civilians, uncovenanted officers who hold gazetted appointments, and military officers in civil employ are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking money from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed"; whether Colonel Marshall's alleged lending of a large sum of the Nizam's money to his own brother-in-law was an infringement of the said rule; and whether, having regard to the fact that no report on the matter had been made to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, he would call for a report and inform the House what action had been taken in the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: The rule is correctly stated. The Secretary of State is in possession of no information or evidence in reference to the alleged loan. The Secretary of State cannot call for reports from the Government of India unless some evidence is furnished to him upon which a reference to India can be based. If such evidence is furnished he will immediately call for a report.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor: Am I to understand that the India Office in London is the only body in the world which is not acquainted with these notorious facts, and that the right hon. gentlemen does not think there is ground for asking for a return on the subject? Sir J. Gorst: [illegible] evidence which will justify me in making any reference to the Indian authorities I